THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 81. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Grand Mass Meeting at Petersburg—An Important Letter from John Minor Botts.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* of yesterday says:—

"The long-talked-of grand mass meeting of the colored people of this city and vicinity came off on Poplar Lawn yesterday. The crowd in attendance was estimated at three or four thousand—composed of men, women, and children—a few of whom were whites. From an early hour in the morning until noon—the time of the opening of the meeting, colored visitors from the country came in on horseback, in buggies, carts, and wagons, and on foot, to swell the crowd. The attendance of white citizens was small, comprising mostly those who favored the objects of the meeting. One white lady was present, and occupied a seat on the platform."

The following letter was read by Mr. Bates (white), at the request of Mr. Thomas A. Scott (colored):—

LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

AUBURN, Culpeper Co., April 4, 1867.

To G. Fayerman, Secretary, James Carter, William Freeland, James M. Colson, C. B. Stevens, B. H. Hargrave, L. Thompson, L. Harrison Gates, Managing Committee, and other Colored Members of the Republican Party of Petersburg:—

I have received, through Messrs. Baine, Mallery, and Reed, your invitation to address a meeting of the colored people of Petersburg, on the 8th instant, and I regret that circumstances, now too late to be controlled, will prevent a compliance with your wishes; but if anything I could say to you in person would be acceptable, it may not be the less so in the form now adopted.

I address you as members of the Republican party, because, in the nature of things, you can belong to no other than the great national Republican party of the United States, a party to which you owe a debt of gratitude that neither you nor the generations that are to come after you can ever forget or repay—to that party in the North alone are you indebted for your emancipation from bondage; and to that party in the South will you be indebted in the future for your full development into an intelligent and elevated manhood; and further I address you as Republicans, because we hold you to be our friends and our allies in the political contests that are before us; still more, I address you as men, although but recently emerged from a condition of slavery, for which none of the present day are responsible, it is true, and which you of yourselves had no power to control or resist. Yet that now, when the power is lodged in your own hands to perpetuate your freedom and that of your descendants for all time to come, I cannot but believe that you have too much sagacity, too much intelligence and wisdom, to connect yourselves with, or in any manner give aid and comfort, assistance or sympathy, to those who, if successful in their struggle for power, would not only have perpetuated your bondage, but have spread slavery and Democracy over every part of the United States, and have made perpetual bondage the "corner-stone" of this great, enlightened, and now universally free and Heaven-protected Republic of the United States. No! you are not of them, and you are not with them. They are not of you, nor are they with you. You are as far apart from the fierce pro-slavery Democratic leaders of the South, in political interest, in political feeling, and in political action (let them attempt to disguise it as they may) as Heaven is far from the earth. That they will endeavor to flatter, to cajole and to *use* you for their own political and party purposes—as they have done all other classes, only to gratify their own beastly lust for power, is beyond all question; but let one whom they have habitually denounced for twenty years as an Abolitionist, because he would not join with them in their Quixotic crusades for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, warn you to *touch not, taste not, handle not* that unclean thing called "Democracy." To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

Mark well then, this day, what I say to you. Let these unprincipled, unscrupulous, and Heaven-forsaken leaders of Democracy get the control of the National and State Governments again, and you will have to quit the country, or every effort will be made through the agency of National and State Governments to reduce you again to bondage.

I will not deceive you, or attempt to create a false alarm, by expressing the apprehension that it will be successful, because by your own strong arms and the powerful aid of your Republican friends North and South, we will beat down all such efforts, let them come when and from what quarter they may.

What respect have they paid to the amnesty oath that they crawled on their knees to take, in order to obtain their pardons, and thus saved their forfeited lives and property? Just so much respect will they pay hereafter to the solemn obligation of the Constitutional provisions which they have sworn to support, and if they get the power that it is in your hands to give or to withhold, they will assume that all this was done under duress, under compulsion; and, therefore, is not binding in law or equity, and is null and void.

How many of them this day can you find who will admit that you have been legally emancipated, or that you are legally entitled to the right of suffrage, or to the exercise of a free manhood, and how many of them would submit to it, if they could help it?

I have referred to their universal charge against me, of having been an abolitionist. I set up no such claim before you. I never was an abolitionist, but it suited their purposes then to say so, as it will suit their purposes now to say I am not your friend. No, I never was an Abolitionist, in the sense in which that term was understood, but I never saw the day that I would not have thanked God for a proper and gradual system of emancipation, and I do now thank Him with all my heart, that you are all free, and that the stigma no longer rests upon the fair fame and broad banners of the freest, if not the only free Government on earth, that we alone were the chief advocates of a system of human bondage, as a Divine institution, ordained of God. I rejoice that this day no footprint of a slave is allowed to pollute the soil of free America, and that the only slavery now tolerated in the land is an intolerable system of slavery to the wicked passions and insane prejudices of our own race.

Nearly twenty years ago I said in a public speech, "That I should look upon that man, as the greatest benefactor of the age, who would devise some system by which we could provide for the gradual emancipation of slavery among ourselves, without the interference of our neighbors." Now, that this same Democracy *then*, and ever since, have denounced and vilified me for the utterance of this sentiment of humanity, is fresh in the recollection of every reader of the Democratic press and public speeches of that party; and yet they will assume, *now* that you can be useful to them, that they are your only reliable friends.

I was opposed to having the right of suffrage extended to you even as late as last fall, unless it could be accompanied with a military power in the State that would assure you ample protection in the exercise of the right, for I did not believe then that, in the absence of such power, you would have been permitted to vote with safety either to your persons or property, unless you voted with the majority—nor do I believe now that it would have been permitted without bloodshed—without such scenes as were witnessed in Memphis and New Orleans, for Democracy is Democracy all over the South, and I did not then see the liklihood that this protection would be afforded; but I am now happy to congratulate you on the fact that General Schofield, in whom you will find an honorable, just, and enlightened friend, is here to give you that protection, and you have nothing to fear in the free exercise of all your political rights; but will you be safe in the exercise of these rights, after the military power is withdrawn? That is for you now to determine—aid your *friends* in the election of a loyal convention and they will make such provisions in the constitution to be adopted that, when carried out by a loyal Legislature, which will follow, the most ample protection will be guaranteed to you and your posterity. They will take care to see that no effort can hereafter be made for reducing you to bondage again; they will take care to see that the leaders of this gigantic Rebellion that has robbed the State of half its territory and of more than one-third its population, in addition to those lost or crippled on the battle-field, and made wretched and bankrupt all the rest, will never have it in their power to harm you: they will take care to see that means are taken for the education and enlightenment of your children, as necessary for the peace, welfare, and interest of both races; they will see that in all respects you are fairly dealt with, and that you will be amply protected in all your legal rights as our fellow-citizens of the United States.

If, on the other hand, you listen to the tempter, and yield these great boons that have been conferred upon you, you will only show your fathomless ingratitude to your friends, your utter want of wisdom and sagacity, and your absolute unfitness for the great blessings that have been showered upon you, for which those who are to come after you will curse your name and your infamy to the remotest generations.

Whenever and wherever they approach you, recollect the scene upon the Mount between your Saviour and the Devil, and imitate His example by saying, as your Saviour said to the tempter, "Get thee behind me, Satan."

In conclusion let me offer you a piece of advice. You occupy a new position, one to which neither you nor the white race among whom you live are accustomed. Let it not make you proud, haughty, nor obtrusive; press not and claim not anything which will serve to increase the prejudice unfortunately existing towards your race in many bosoms. You need not be cringing to any, but be prudent, be polite, be civil to all, and recollect that civility and good manners are the cheapest commodities in the market, the most easily carried about one's persons, and pay better than any other qualities in the world. As brains will win in the long run, against ignorance and folly, so civility and good breeding will overcome all prejudice in the end.

Set an example of moderation, forbearance, and good-will to the weaker portion of the white race that would oppress you, and the fruit will ripen, and fall abundantly into your laps in time to come.

With an earnest desire for your future welfare and happiness, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN M. BOTTS.

Mr. J. W. Hunnicutt, editor of the *New Nation*, addressed the meeting for two hours and a half, and was frequently cheered. He was followed by Rev. J. B. Trusty, Thomas A. Scott, and other colored orators. The meeting was a complete success, and the freedmen appeared highly delighted with their new liberties and privileges.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Governor Sharkey and the Mississippi Injunction—The Alternative in Case the Bill is Not Entertained—Another Show of Resistance.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Governor Sharkey does not feel much encouraged by the present prospects of his injunction bill before the Supreme Court. He is convinced there is an intention on the part of the Court to evade the responsibility of deciding the case on its merits, and that, if possible, it will be deferred, even if entertained, until a decision would avail nothing, until all the "mischief" it is intended to arrest has been consummated in the complete overthrow of the Southern States and the "destruction" therewith of republican government in this country, as contemplated and prescribed by the Federal Constitution. But he declares, in the most emphatic manner, that the Court shall decide the questions involved in the bill in some form, if he lives, whether it be agreeable to the judges or otherwise; that he will persevere in his purpose to that end while he lives, and, it he should die before his task is finished, he will turn in his grave to strengthen the hands of those who continue the struggle. Liberty and law, he says, must not be stricken down in this country without some one to protest, or without an effort to preserve them. If he were not known and had not been known, at home, here, and everywhere, as an unconditional Union man, from the very outset of the troubles between the two sections of the country, he would not have undertaken the championship of this measure of redress; but being such, and always having been such, there can be no objection to him personally in connection with the bill.

Now comes the final resort in case defeat is suffered in the present proceeding, or in case it shall be so impeded as to render it useless because too late; and it must be acknowledged that the alternative is or will be sufficiently startling and adequately potent to procure a decision on the all-important questions raised by the bill now presented. It is nothing less than the indictment, and consequent arrest or attempted arrest of General Ord, the commandant of the district embracing Mississippi, for treason against the State. Such a proceeding, it is thought, will result in compelling a final determination of the issues between the parties; and it certainly would appear so, for in such an event there must be judicial interference and adjustment, or the exercise of military despotism, in fact and in deed—the very charge that is made against the act it is sought to set aside. Military despotism is not a necessity, except in case of resistance, but when resistance comes, such a despotism will be found existing, perfect in its powers.

Governor Sharkey regrets the supineness exhibited by many of the Southern States and leaders, asserting that in case such weakness becomes general the South is lost, and her citizens must forever surrender their manhood and self-respect. If there is aught of influence in him to prevent it, Mississippi shall not thus fold her arms and submit to be manacled and led captive into the outer darkness of such a political Egypt.

As to the merits of the question sought to be submitted to the Court, Governor Sharkey entertains no doubt. The Constitution, he declares, has left nothing for conjecture or mistake on the point involved. There can be but one result when entertained by the Court. If he can get a hearing, if the Court will but consent to exercise jurisdiction, he has no fears, no misgiving. The truth is immutable, and the provisions of the Constitution are unmistakable. Hence there is no room for doubt, having all confidence in the Court, when once before it.

It is proper to add that Governor Sharkey specifically denies that the President had anything whatever to do with the inception, progress, or consummation of the bill. He says that he incidentally spoke of the late reconstruction measures to the President when calling upon him, and that he at the same time told Mr. Johnson that he should "sue" him. Nothing further was interchanged on the subject. The idea that the President is concerned in the matter had its source in the fact that Governor Sharkey had been so long there in advance of his application. But that is explained when it is stated that the bill was in readiness when the Court adjourned for its recess, and that the application was deferred until after the adjournment of Congress for the greater safety against interference by that body. The Governor remarks:—"I did not intend to let Congress get a hit at me."

The Russo-American Treaty Ratified by the Senate.

The Seward-Stoeckl Russian American treaty has passed through the terrible ordeal of Senatorial scrutiny with safety, and its diplomatic parents may congratulate themselves on the result. After a two weeks' investigation, subjecting it to the most jealous criticism, the treaty was finally confirmed at an executive session of the Senate this afternoon. The ablest men in that body, including Reverdy Johnson, favored it, and Senator Sumner, as I telegraphed you yesterday, spoke over three hours to show the advantages to be gained by its ratification. It was passed by a handsome majority. The following is a copy in full of this important treaty, except so far as the amount of money to be paid by the United States, and the exact time within which the last touch of ratification is to be given:—

The United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous of strengthening, if possible, the good understanding which exists between them, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Mr. Edward de Stoeckl, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and the said plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon and signed the following articles:—

Article 1. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias agrees to cede to the United States, by this convention, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications thereof, all the territory and dominion now possessed by his said Majesty on the continent of America, and in the adjacent islands, the same being contained within the geographical limits herein set forth, to wit:—The eastern limit is the line of demarcation between the Russian and the British possessions in North America as established by the convention between Russia and Great Britain of February 28 (16), 1825, and described in articles third and fourth of said convention in the following terms:—"Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of fifty-four degrees forty minutes north latitude, and between the one hundred and thirty-first and the one hundred and thirty-third degree of west longitude, meridian of Greenwich. The said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude. From this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude of the same meridian, and finally from the said point of intersection the said meridian line of the one hundred and forty-first degree in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood—first, that the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia, and now, by this cession, wholly to the United States; second, that whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned—that is to say, the limit to the possessions ceded by this convention—shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom. The western limit, within which the territories and dominion conveyed are contained, passes through a point in Behring's Straits on the parallel of sixty-five degrees thirty minutes north latitude, at its intersection by the meridian, which passes midway between the islands of Krusenstern, or Ignalook, and the island of Ratmanoff, or Noonarbook, and proceeds due north without limitation into the same Frozen Ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly southwest through Behring's Straits and Behring's Sea, so as to pass midway between the north end of the island of St. Lawrence and the southeast point of Cape Choukoth to the meridian of one hundred and seventy-two west longitude. Thence, from the intersection of that meridian in a southwesterly direction, so as to pass midway between the island of Attou and the copper Island of the Kormandorski couplet or group in the North Pacific Ocean, to the meridian of one hundred and ninety-three degrees west longitude, so as to include in the territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian Islands east of that meridian.

Article 2. In the cession of territory and dominion made by the preceding article are included the right of property in all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, barracks, and other edifices, which are not private individual property. It is, however, understood and agreed that the churches which have been built in the ceded territory by the Russian Government shall remain the property of such members of the Greek Oriental Church resident in the territory as may choose to worship therein. Any Government archives, papers, and documents relative to the territory and dominion aforesaid, which may be now existing there, will be left in the possession of the agent of the United States; but an authenticated copy of such of them as may be required will be at all times given by the United States to the Russian Government, or to such Russian officers or subjects as they may apply for.

Article 3. The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country.

Article 4. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias shall appoint, with convenient despatch, an agent or agents for the purpose of formally delivering to a similar agent or agents, appointed on behalf of the United States, the territory, dominion, property, dependencies, and appurtenances which are ceded as above, and for doing any other act which may be necessary in regard thereto; but the cession, with the right of immediate possession, is nevertheless to be deemed complete and absolute, on the exchange of ratifications, without waiting for such formal delivery.

Article 5. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention, any fortifications or military posts which may be in the ceded territory of the United States, and any Russian troops which may be in the territory, shall be withdrawn as soon as may be reasonably and conveniently practicable.

Article 6. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay, at the Treasury in Washington, within —— months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, to the diplomatic representative or other agent of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, duly authorized to receive the same, —— million dollars in gold. The cession of territory and dominion herein made is hereby declared to be free and unincumbered by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants, or possessions, by any associated companies, whether corporate or incorporate, Russian or any other, or by any parties except merely private individual property-holders; and the cession hereby made conveys all the rights, franchises, and privileges now belonging to Russia in the said territory or dominion, and appurtenances thereto.

Article 7. When this convention shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate on the one part, and on the other by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within —— from the date hereof, or sooner if possible. In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

The vote on the ratification of the treaty was thirty-one yeas and two nays, Senators Ferry and Fessenden being the glorious minority. Among those who spoke most warmly in favor of the treaty, besides Mr. Sumner, were Senators Conness, Stewart, Dixon, Doolittle, and Reverdy Johnson. Some people ask what will England do about this treaty? If people who ought to know are to be believed, England will do exactly nothing. John Bull will put his hands in his breeches pockets, shrug up his shoulders, and assume an attitude of supreme indifference. One of the attaches of the British Legation, on being asked the other day about the matter, smiled carelessly and said, "Aw, yas; the Russian treaty. Aw, we don't care about that, you know; it's no affair of ours, you know." "But," suggested the pumper, "the Russian possessions will be of great advantage to the United States." "Aw, yes, yes; no doubt—very good for your people who want offices up there, you know; make places for your politicians; but it is of no consequence, you know—it's of no consequence to us," with an immense emphasis on the pronoun. The expression of this diplomatic Toots, no doubt, reflects John Bull's sentiments on the subject.

AN ELECTRIC GUN.—A gun has been invented in France, in which electricity is very ingeniously applied to the ignition of the charge. Two small electric batteries are enclosed in the stock, the conducting wires of which emerge at the surface, near the breech, and by a very simple means are connected, at pleasure, with a very fine platinum wire within the charge, so as to render it incandescent, and thus ignite the powder. Cartridges thus prepared cannot, as those containing fulminate often do, explode of themselves; but it is not probable that the contrivance will ever be more than a scientific curiosity, unless found to answer for artillery.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

Commercial Report of To-Day at Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 10—Noon.—Consols for money, 90¼; Erie Railroad shares, 37½; Illinois Central, 79¼; United States Five-twenties, 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—Noon.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 12¼d.; Orleans Middlings, 12¼d.

Breadstuffs—The market was slimly attended, but prices are buoyant and active. Corn has advanced to 42s. 9d.@43s. Barley, 4s. 8d. Oats, 3s. 5d. Peas, 45s.

Provisions—Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 125s. Bacon, 42s. 6d. Cheese, 60s. Lard, 49s. Tallow, 44s.

Produce—Petroleum, 1s. for Spirits and 1s. 5d. for Refined. Rosin, 8s. 6d. for common, and 17s. for fine. Turpentine, 37s. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 56s. Linseed, 65s. for Calcutta. Ashes, 28s. 6d. for Pots. Iron, 51s. 6d. for Scotch Pig. Sperm Oil, £131. Linseed Oil, £39. Linseec Cakes, £10.

The Hammonia at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPON, April 10—Noon.—The steamer Hammonia, from New York, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived here.

Arrival of European Steamers.

PORTLAND, April 10.—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool and Londonderry, 28th and 29th ult., has arrived. She brings no news of consequence, what little she has being merely details of events announced by the cable.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The steamer Chicago, from Liverpool, has arrived here. Her advices have been anticipated by the cable.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The steamships City of Dublin and Tripoli, from Liverpool, arrived this morning. Their advices have been anticipated.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The Probable War in Europe.

As regards the rumors of probable war between France and Prussia, inquiry here seems to lead to the conclusion that they are not well founded. Baron von Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, is at present in New York, but it is understood that he has received no advices from his royal master indicating a serious complication with Napoleon. There is an impression here, however, that the day is not far distant when the jealous spirit that animates those two powerful military rivals will develop itself in a grand clash of arms.

The Government's Interposition in Behalf of Maximilian.

The publication of the substance of the correspondence respecting the treatment of Mexican prisoners captured by the Liberal party, has set red tape aghast. There is an immense amount of nonsensical mystery thrown about all such matters, and the idea that such mystery can be penetrated by newspaper men has thrown the State Department into a profound fit of diplomatic catalepsy. No later than three or four o'clock yesterday afternoon Secretary Seward and Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Ambassador, had an interview, and decided that it would not be the correct thing to allow the vulgar public to know just yet that Maximilian and his supporters were not to be shot at. Two hours later THE TELEGRAPH arrived, containing a correct sketch of the contents of all the despatches on the subject, which caused the distinguished Premier and the benevolent Count to wonder greatly. So much for diplomacy.

Maximilian's Offer to Surrender Rejected.

A prominent foreign diplomat in this city is in possession of information from Mexico this evening to the effect that the Emperor Maximilian had made an offer to Escobedo to treat for a conditional surrender, but that the overtures were rejected by General Escobedo, who insisted upon an uncouditional surrender. The term "unconditional surrender," in Mexico, it seems, does not bear the same signification that it does in this country; and it is said that, upon the acceptation of these terms the yielding force places itself wholly at the mercy of its captors. Information obtained from private and thoroughly reliable sources shows that the object of Maximilian in remaining in Mexico was simply to secure for his adherents such terms in the dissolution of the empire as would permit them to live in tranquillity henceforth, or, failing in that, to share their fate. The Emperor could not be prevailed upon to abandon these men who stood by him throughout his brief and turbulent reign. The opinion has been frequently expressed here by gentlemen whose experience in matters of diplomacy warrant them in giving it, that since Maximilian and his little army have scarcely a hope of escaping capture by the Liberals, the United States Government should use its influence with the Juarez Government to receive any overtures of Max towards a surrender; and if he agrees to leave the country, on condition that his followers are disbanded on reasonable terms, to urge President Juarez to accept them, and thus set Mexico at rest.

Election in Jersey City—Heavy Republican Gains.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The election in Jersey City yesterday resulted as follows:—O'Neil (Dem.), for Mayor, 1863; Gopsill (Rad. Rep.), 1948, giving Gopsill a majority of 85, a heavy Republican gain, the city generally giving 500 Democratic majority. The issue was the liquor question—that is, whether New York should empty itself into Jersey City on Sundays for liquor. The result, it is thought, will have a tendency to stop the proceeding.

—Mr. John J. Stuart Glennie, of whom we know nothing, except that he was present with the late Henry Thomas Buckle at his death, will shortly publish a volume of verse as an introduction to a series of plays on the Arthurean legends, one of which is on the often-handled theme, "The Quest of the Holy Grail."

THE NEW WAR IN EUROPE

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

New Iron-Clads to be Ordered by Holland.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 27.

Our correspondent at the Hague informs us the naval budget has passed the Lower Chamber by sixteen votes, and that several new iron-clads will probably be ordered from English ship-builders. Meanwhile the Dutch Government, regardless of Belgian protests, is actively pushing forward the works for damming up the Eastern Scheldt. More than 500 laborers are now employed there. "On good authority," our correspondent adds, "I can state that the reports of the English, German, and French engineers on this question will very shortly be published. They will only state that the South Beveland Canal, which was opened by our Government, is as good as the Scheldt, but they decline to foretell what will happen in future, which is, I need scarcely say, the principal question between the two Governments."

The Fortress at Mayence—Active Preparations for War.

Mayence (March 17) Correspondence of the Courier of the Palatine.

What is taking place here is worthy of observation, and not without importance. There is activity in the fortress which can only be compared to bees in a beehive. Detachments are continually arriving to reinforce the garrison, which is now as numerous as when it was garrisoned by Federal troops. You may judge of the accumulation of arms here from the fact that the Baden military commission has received six thousand needle-guns out of the fortress without causing any appreciable void in the arsenal. Contrary to the practice in other countries, the Prussian army, or, at all events, the garrison of Mayence, is busy all the day. More than 18,000 cartouches are manufactured daily, and you can judge of the accumulation of material from the fact that this work is systematically going on. The munitions which were left at Rastadt are being now brought to this place by way of Ludwigshafen. The Baden Government have received 700 quintals of cartouches for the needle guns. The artillery of the fortress is being also organized, especially with a view of increasing the strength of the batteries. We see by this noiseless activity, pursued, like that of the quiet artisan, with the greatest regularity, that the Prussian statesmen who are now in power have a clearer and more precise idea of the meaning of an armed peace and of the duties of a standing army than those of other countries where, from long custom, the army does no useful work. We do not wish to inquire just now what inferences may be drawn, as far as concerns the views and projects of Prussia, from the activity and zeal which she exhibits in the organization of her military force.

The French Army Reorganization.

Paris Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

It appears that when the different committees met to name a commission to report on the Army Reorganization bill, the clauses of the Government measure were discussed in a most lively manner, and very generally condemned. There can be no doubt now that amongst the warmest supporters of the Governmedt, there are many deputies who desire to see the billl What the Government will do remains to be seen, but it is not expected that it will move in the matter until after the commission has reported. It is remarked that not a single member of the late *tiers-parti* figures on the commission appointed to examine the new law on the press. This appears all the more strange when it is remembered that it was to conciliate the *tiers-parti* and bring it back to the fold, that the Government consented to frame this and other laws for extending the liberties of the country.

Ohio.—The Manhood Suffrage Bill.

The following is the Manhood Suffrage bill, as passed by both branches of the Ohio Legislature:—

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio (three-fifths of the members elected to each house agreeing thereto), That it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of this State to vote at the next annual October election upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment, as a substitute for the first section of the fifth article of the Constitution of this State, to wit:

"Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State next preceding the election, and of the township or ward in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, except such persons as have borne arms in support of any insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States, or have fled from their places of residence to avoid being drafted into the military service thereof; or have deserted the military or naval service of said Government in time of war, and have not subsequently been honorably discharged from the same, shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections."

—French papers state that the excitement and agitation throughout the ancient province are intense in consequence of the projected removal from the Abbey of Fontevrault of the statues of the Plantagenets to England. These statues, which are recumbent, represent Henry II and Richard Cœur de Lion in their royal robes; and Eleanor of Guienne, Queen of Henry II; and Isabelle d'Angoulême, widow of King John. All the statues, in spite of the injuries they have received, are interesting from the marks they exhibit of being portraits; that of Isabelle, as many tourists will remember, is of considerable artistic value. It has long been considered that these effigies, lost and neglected as they are in the dark and dismal locality where they lie in the abbey, should be transferred to Westminster Abbey, where they would form a very interesting link in the series of British historical sculpture.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

35 Lots in Mount Moriah Cemetery sold at prices ranging from	$4 25 to $7 50
No. 611 S. Ninth street—Two-story brick Dwelling	Not sold
Pennypack Road—Farm of 30 acres, with stone Dwelling and outhouses	Not sold
Lansdown Avenue—Lot, 297¼ feet west of Belmont avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward	Not sold
Chelton Avenue—Three-story stone Residence, and one acre of ground	Not sold

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 108¾ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 107¼ for July, 1865, 5-20s; 108¾ for 6s of 1881; 98 for 10-40s; and 105¼@105¾ for June and August 7-30s. City Loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 100¾, and old do. at 98, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 49¼@50, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; and Norristown at 60, a slight decline. 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 57¼ for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; and 28 for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 13¾, no change. 75¼ was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; and 30¼ for Green and Coates.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54¾, a slight decline. 15¾ was bid for Susquehanna Canal, and 56 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 56½. 107½ was bid for Fourth National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 32¼ for Manufacturers'; 68¼ for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central National.

The Money Market is moderately active at 7 per cent. for all loans on stock collaterals, and 6@7 per cent. on Government securities. The range of discount for strictly first-class commercial paper at short date is 7@8 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135; 11 A. M., 136¼; 12 M., 137¼; 1 P. M., 136¾, an advance of 1¼ on the closing price of last evening.

—Respecting the circulation of United States securities in England, a London correspondent writes as follows:—

"An American banking firm in London have just issued a very important little pamphlet, giving the history of the United States bonds and securities, what they are, their cost, and the interest they pay, with the amount stated in English as well as American money. The pamphlet will be distributed broadcast throughout England; and as it proves conclusively that the interest on our bonds is twice as large in gold as that from English consols, it can scarcely fail to encourage investments."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R	c. 50½		100 sh Read R		50
100	do	50½	100	do	50
100	do	int. 50 1-16	100	do	50 1-16
200	do	830. 50	100	do	50
100	do	50	600	do	50

FIRST BOARD.

$6200 City 6s, New		100¾	100 sh Read R		49¾
$1800	do...Old	98	600	do	49¾
$500 Sch N 6s, '72		90	300	do	49¾
36 sh Girard Bank		56½	100	do	49⅝
7 sh Lehigh N		54½	200	do	49⅝
100 sh Maple Shade		1	100	do	49⅝
5 sh Norrist'n		60	200	do	49⅝
100 sh Union Cnl		2¾	100	do	49⅝
1000 sh Read R	b5. 49		100	do	49⅝
100	do	b5. 49¾	100	do	49⅝
100	do	49¾	100	do	30. 49¾
100	do	b5. 49¾	100	do	49⅝
200	do	49¾	200	do	49⅝
100	do	b30. 49¾	100	do	b3. 49¾
100	do	b30. 49¾			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108¾@109¼; do. 1862, 108¾@109; do., 1864, 107¼@107¾; do., 1865, 107¼@108; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97¾@98; do. 7-30s, August, 105¼@106¼; do., June, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 18¾@18¾; do., July, 1864, 17½@18¼; do., August, 1864, 17¼@17¾; do., October, 1864, 16¾@16½; do., December, 1864, 15¼@15½; do., May, 1865, 12¾@13½; do., August, 1865, 11¼@11½; do., September, 1865, 11¼@11½; do., October, 1865, 10¼@11¼. Gold, 136¼@136¾. Silver, 30.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¾@109; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¾@109; do., 1864, 107¾@107⅞; do., 1865, 107¾@108¼; do. new, 107¼@107½; 5s, 10-40s, coupon, 97¾@98; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105¼@106; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105¾. Compounds, December, 1864, 15¼@15½. Gold, 136½@136¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.—There is a falling off in the demand for Flour from the home consumers, and we again advance our quotations fully 25c. per barrel. The sales reach 500 or 600 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family at $12·50@14·25, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $12·75@15, fancy at $15·50@17·50, extras at $10·50@11·50, and superfine at $9·25@10·25. Rye Flour is scarce, and commands $8 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is very little prime Wheat here. This description is in good demand, and prices have an upward tendency. Sales of 2850 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3·20@3·35, including 2500 bushels to arrive, on private terms. Rye sells at $1·58@1·65 ₱ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn—There is an active inquiry for this article, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·24, afloat, and $1·24@1·25 in store and from cars. Oats are scarce and higher. Sales of Pennsylvania at 78 @80 cents.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—The contraband article is selling at $1·30@1·40.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....52 | 11 A. M.....58 | 2 P. M.....62

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Isabella Beurman, Curtis, Sagua le Grande, S. & W. Welsh.

Brig M. C. Comery, Comery, Sagua, E. A. Souder&Co.

Schr H. E. Sampson, Blake, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr Gen. Williams, Mann, Halifax, E. A. Souder&Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Estelana, Whittemore, 15 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Roanoke, Barrett, from Richmond, Va.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Greenport.

Schr Maria Hall, Griffin, from Salem.

Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, from Boston.

Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, from Boston.

Schr Nightingale, Bebee, from Boston.

Schr L. and M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston.

Steamer Frank Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, from Savannah, reports having passed on the night of 7th inst., 20 miles N. of Hatteras, schr E. G. Irwin, from Savannah for Boston; no date, 20 miles S.SE. of Chincoteague, passed the wreck of two large schooners' masts, with gaff, boom, and rigging attached.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from New Orleans,

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Russian Humbug.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Seward's geographical discoveries continue to be telegraphed over the country, and every man who has known another man who has ever been in Russian America is produced to give a description of the country. On paper there is no place like Russian America. The climate is delicious, and quite warm in winter; yet the ice fields are inexhaustible, and in the burning heat of the Arctic summer the Esquimaux take refuge in their shade. The country is covered with pine forests, and vegetable gardens flourish along the coast, whereon the walrus are also found in vast multitudes. Wheat, seals, barley, white bears, turnips, icebergs, whales, and gold mines are found as far north as the sixtieth degree. All the luxuries and necessities of life are grouped together, so that in a comparison of Mr. Seward's documents we find the Polar bear reclining among roses, barley ripening on icebergs, grass of luxuriant growth over which the Equimaux shuffle with snow-shoes; and Winter everywhere sleeping in the lap of May. It is the isothermal line which works these wonders. It can be ciphered out, as Mr. Seward shows, that the peculiar influence of the isothermal line makes the climate of the most extraordinary kind, so that while the Russians and Esquimaux have always shivered the year round in their furs, the American settler in a loose linen coat will be compelled to carry an umbrella to protect him from the sun. Let if he would be cold, he may be. Ice is always handy. Would he roam through a grand and solitary waste, where the Polar bear is monarch of all he surveys, he has only to step out to his front door. Voilà! cries the delighted Secretary of State. Would he prefer a thickly settled country, with farms and gardens, peaceable Esquimaux, and Arcadian Indians, then he has only to step out of his back door. All tastes are gratified in Mr. Seward's land, which is not Russian America, but Utopia. On paper it is a wonderful country; on ice it is what is generally called a big thing.

But the rose colors in which Mr. Seward drapes his telegrams will fade long before the unhappy immigrant reaches the Zero Islands. Martin Chuzzlewit bought town lots in the flourishing city of Eden, and found his front door in the middle of a swamp. The poor settler who goes to Sitka—on which little island the Russians have with difficulty made a settlement—to raise wheat, or barley, or oats, will find that his fields are ice fields, and need to be cultivated with snow-ploughs. We have heard of people going to Russian America, but never heard of anybody staying there, except those who were frozen in the snow; nor is it probable that the enthusiasm of the Secretary of State will result in his immigration.

The country is so delightful, so rich in furs and fish and timber, that the Czar thinks it entirely too good to keep. He is not worthy of it. It would hardly be credited, were not Mr. G. V. Fox authority for the statement, that the Czar has signified his readiness to *give* Russian America to the United States, and that his only doubt was of our willingness to accept such a miserable present. "It is valueless to Russia," said Prince Gortchakoff to Admiral Fox, "and has always been an expense and a trouble." Mr. Seward immediately conceived the brilliant idea of paying $7,500,000 in gold for what he could have got for nothing. Russia does not care for the money, we suppose, but is very glad to get rid of the country, whales, wheat, walrus, copper-mines, and all. We may be sure nothing is said in St. Petersburg about the value of the land; there they will talk about the value of the money. It is this bargain, dressed up in a secret treaty, which the Secretary of State is ashamed or afraid to publish with his telegrams, that the Senate is asked to confirm and the people to approve. We trust the Senate will not; we know the people will not.

Reconstruction—The Prospect and Probable Political Results.

From the Herald.

The extraordinary revolution that is now going on in the sentiments and conduct of the Southern people, under the operation of the Reconstruction acts, will form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this or any other country. A people who not long ago were defiant and appeared to be impracticable, and who more recently were sullen and apathetic, are now putting their shoulders to the wheel in good earnest to help forward the work of reconstruction. The strong common sense of the American people, the facility with which they adapt themselves to circumstances, and their remarkable capacity for self-government, are strikingly shown in all this. It is calculated to inspire us with the hope of future harmony and the perpetuation of the republic. Foreign nations were astonished at the power of the Government and the strength of our institutions, as exhibited in the war and its results; but they will be more surprised when they see in a short time the union and harmony of the country restored. They will see how eminently practical we are, and will admire the elasticity of our character and political institutions.

The information which we spread before our readers recently from our correspondents in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Mississippi, covering two pages of the *Herald*, is full of interest on the all-important matter of reconstruction. In fact, it is a mass of more valuable and reliable information than any investigating committee of Congress could have collected; for it comes from a number of intelligent and unprejudiced men, spread all over the South, and states faithfully what they saw and experienced. And what is the testimony of these correspondents, one and all? That the people everywhere are waking up as from a dream to their real situation. They see that there is no hope but in promptly yielding to the supreme mandates of Congress. However disagreeable the provisions of the Reconstruction acts may be to some of them, they know they are helpless, and that it would be folly and ruinous to resist. The ablest and leading men of the South—men who are disfranchised and proscribed by these acts of Congress, such as Wade Hampton, Longstreet, Beauregard, Lee, Mallory, Orr, and others—have led off with one voice for submission to the will of Congress. The press and the people generally are following. Of course many swallow the bitter pill prescribed by Congress with wry faces, and reiterate their old dogmas as tenaciously as "Meg Merrilies" forced her head above water when her enemies were drowning her, and shouted "Charley, Charley, Charley;" but this is only spasmodic, and a sort of temporary agony. The necessities of their situation, common sense, time, and reconstruction, will cure all that, even in the remaining intractable Southerners. Indeed, a few weeks only have done a great deal in curing it, as our correspondence shows.

But the most remarkable feature in the progressive work of reconstruction is the harmony and affiliation between the late slaveholders and their emancipated slaves. They assemble together in public meetings on a footing of political equality, and address each other as friends and fellow-citizens. Nor is there any false pride, affectation, or hypocrisy in such language and bearing one towards the other. The late masters of the negroes have sense enough to see that the interests of the two races are inseparably interwoven; that restoration and the consequent prosperity of the South will be a benefit to both; and that exclusion from political privileges, from representation in Congress, would be followed by injury to both. Besides, as a general thing, there is a kindly feeling on the part of the whites for the weaker and less cultivated blacks. Generally, too, the negroes are conscious of this, and look up with confidence for advice and guidance from their late masters. This is evident from the addresses of the more intelligent to the rest. The speeches delivered by some of them lately, and their conduct, as described by our correspondents, show this to be the case. We see, also, that there is a determination on the part of both races to cultivate these kindly, friendly, and confiding relations.

Now, this is a state of things deserving particular notice, and which was certainly not expected by the old radical Abolitionists of the North. These radicals had erroneously supposed the negroes hated the white master race, and would take the earliest opportunity to turn against them. The teachings of the war, in which the negroes voluntarily fought side by side with their masters, did not eradicate this error. The radicals have been expecting, since the war closed and the slaves were emancipated, that these people would vote and act in opposition to their old masters. They begin to see their mistake, however, and are in a terrible state of anxiety about the consequences. No tide of Northern emigration, however great, nor any amount of radical speechmaking and preaching, can turn the political current in which the blacks and the whites of the South are united and combined for action. They both see their interests are the same, and irrevocably fixed in the same section of country.

We cannot see fully where this surprising political and social revolution will end. It will certainly produce an extraordinary influence upon political parties and upon the destinies of the republic. The radical press is dumbfounded, and knows not which way to shape its course. The fruit of years of agitation is likely to turn to ashes in its mouth. The Southern States, with their eighty or ninety Representatives and twenty Senators in Congress, will hold a large balance of power, and the probability is that both races will remain united in the interests of their own section and in support of the same political party.

The Southern whites, and particularly the leading men among them, possess a power they may not have yet realized. Such men as Wade Hampton, Henry A. Wise, and others like them, while they have not the suffrage and cannot hold office, are able to exercise great influence over the negroes and political affairs. There are from fifty to a hundred thousand of these ostracized old leaders, who are still powerful through their intelligence and position and on the stump. We advise them, then, to carry the revolution which the Northern radicals have inaugurated to its end—to its utmost limit. In doing this they should advocate sending negroes to Congress. In every State and District intelligent blacks can be found. Let them be sent to Congress in the proportion of the negro vote. Supposing the Southern States are entitled to ninety members in the House of Representatives under the increased vote, thirty negroes should be sent, as that would be about a fair proportion to the numbers of the two races, and out of the twenty Senators six should be black by the same rule. Henry A. Wise has a fine, intelligent, and faithful servant, who should be sent from the Old Dominion to sit by the side of Mr. Sumner in the Senate; and that negro friend of whom Wade Hampton spoke so pathetically—a noble fellow, evidently—might be seated by Wilson, Chandler, Sprague, or Trumbull, and be called to the chair occasionally by Ben. Wade, the President of the Senate. This is practicable, reasonable, and fair, and would only be carrying out the theories already established. True, the smell of the negroes might be unpleasant to the dainty Northern Senators and members; but the Southerners would not find it so; they could have no objection to black colleagues on that score; for, as Yancey once said, the smell was perfume to Southerners. By all means let the South carry out the theories of the radicals to their logical results by sending both negro Representatives and Senators to Congress. It would create an extraordinary fermentation and reaction in the North, undoubtedly; but what of that? The principle is the thing. Perish everything rather than sacrifice principle. In whatever point of view we look at the movements now going on in the South, and at the position of parties with regard to the issues that have been raised, we foresee that remarkable changes must take place. We advise the Southerners to use the power the radicals have placed in their hands, and bring the revolution to its logical end.

The Democracy and the South.

From the Times.

The *World* has undertaken a difficult task. It has undertaken to prove that the Democratic party discountenanced secession and adhered steadfastly to the cause of the Union, and yet that that party may confidently rely upon the support of the South when it shall have been reinvested with political power. In other words, the *World* essays to prove that the Democracy may calculate upon Southern support because of its antecedents, and at the same time may claim Northern votes because of its loyalty!

What our contemporary designates "incontrovertible proofs" are adduced in support of the latter and the more extraordinary of these propositions. But what are the proofs? One is, the allegation that in the campaign of 1860 the candidate of the Northern Democracy was Mr. Douglas, who threatened to hang secessionists "higher than Haman." The other is, that the Northern leader of the Breckinridge Democrats was the then President, Buchanan, whom the *World* represents as the active opponent of the secession conspiracy. Neither of these points seems to us "incontrovertible."

It is undoubtedly true that in the election of 1860 the majority of Northern Democrats voted for Douglas, but it is not true that Douglas was the candidate of the most capable leaders of the Northern Democracy, or that they shared his views on the subject of secession. The party lost its unity at the Charleston Convention, and while the rank and file of the Northern States rallied around their popular leader, the intellect and official influence of the party were found on the side of Breckinridge. So was it also with the Democratic journals. The greater number hoisted the Douglas flag; the abler and more powerful—those which to this hour are looked to as party oracles—ranged under the banner of his Democratic antagonist. The distinction was maintained throughout the war. The Douglas men became good War Democrats, and rendered most valuable service to the Union. The Breckinridge wing, almost to a man, became Copperhead; and this wing it is which, by reason of superior ability or energy or impudence, has managed to retain control of the party organization. It dictated the war-a-failure resolutions at Chicago; and it has dictated the demand for the immediate and unconditional restoration of the South, to which the party in the North is everywhere pledged. Hence its succession of defeats in the Northern and Western States. And though it has gained an exceptional victory in Connecticut, the circumstance is attributable to the fact that, though the Copperheads manipulated the convention and the platform, they fought the battle with comparatively unobjectionable candidates.

The case of the *World* is not improved by its reference to President Buchanan. That in January, 1861, he called to his councils loyal men as the successors of the Rebel Secretaries who had resigned, is indisputable; but this does not relieve him from the responsibility of his course down to that period. He had conveyed to Congress his conviction that, under the Constitution, the right to coerce a State as against secession did not exist, and the policy of the Northern Democratic leaders, then and afterwards, rested upon this hypothesis. Only on this ground could he vindicate his retention of Cobb and Thompson, after their active participation in the secession conspiracy had become notorious. And the same plea served his friends at the North. Even they who opposed the Southern movement qualified their condemnation with the denial of the right of the Government to put down secession by the use of force. To this extent it is certain that the leaders of the Northern Democracy encouraged the Rebellion. They did not recommend it *per se*, for they saw that it would temporarily extinguish the chance of regaining supremacy for the party; but they gave moral help to the then incipient Rebellion by promising in behalf of their party that the Government should not be allowed to march its armies into the South. It is well understood that these assurances emboldened the prime movers in the Rebellion quite as much as the promise of immediate recognition which the British Minister, Lord Lyons, is known to have given. Both proved false in the hour of trial. The British Government subsided into a treacherous "neutrality." And the leaders of the Northern Democracy, quailing before a storm they had not dreamed of, left the South to do its own hard fighting, and confined themselves to the guerilla practice of Copperheadism.

It is of this cowardly desertion, we presume, that Governor Orr speaks when he declares that there are "accounts to settle" before the South can again affiliate with the Democracy. It is to this retreat of the Democratic leaders that the Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* refers when it declines to follow into "the bog of Democracy." Nor are these exceptional allegations, as the *World* would have us believe. They are a reiteration of statements which, in the course of the last few months, we have quoted from influential Southern journals. In truth, with few exceptions, the entire press of the South has proclaimed its determination to have nothing more to do with the old political parties, with both of which it has strong grounds of quarrel. It intends to obey the law, to retrieve its shattered fortunes, to get back into the Union as quickly as possible, and to keep clear of entangling party alliances—that of the Democracy not excepted.

The hope has been cherished, no doubt, that the Connecticut victories would reanimate the Democratic sympathies of the South. To the disappointment experienced on this head we attribute the extreme sensitiveness of our contemporary. For the South wisely refuses to be deceived on the subject. "One little Democratic victory in a little State no more makes Democratic ascendancy than one swallow makes a summer," is the saying of a Richmond newspaper; therefore, it goes on to remark, "we must be careful not to be induced to take any steps backward by reason of the Democratic success in Connecticut." We need not multiply citations. The sentence we have quoted correctly expresses the prevailing tone of Southern opinion as revealed by its newspapers.

Another point of equal significance is not less clear. It is, that even Southern Democrats will not rejoin the Democracy whose gospel is expounded by Monday's *World*. If they ever return to the Democratic organization it will be as the masters—the guides and rulers of the party. They spurn the Douglas Democrats as bastards, not lawful sons of the faith; and they will ally themselves only to the Copperheads. Of this we are enabled to produce "incontrovertible proofs" from the editorial columns of the Charleston *Mercury*, one of the ablest organs of Southern sentiment before the war, and one of the few that now exult in the Connecticut result. Says the *Mercury*:—

"Beyond all doubt or question, the principles of the Democratic party as laid down by Thomas Jefferson, and elucidated by James Madison in his report on the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, are the principles of the Constitution, on which the South has relied, from the commencement of the Government of the United States, for protection and liberty. It was the exponent of Southern statesmanship and of Southern rule. The South made the Democratic party; and so long as their counsel and control ruled its policy it was the most useful and glorious party the sun ever shone upon. It lifted the United States to a state of strength and power, and gave them a name for free and just government unparalleled among the nations of the world. But in the course of time corrupt and unprincipled statesmen, chiefly from the North, got possession of its organization. Its principles gave way to expediencies. Compromise after compromise brought it at length, at the opening of the war, to little less than a mere party organization without principle, to obtain place and power. Its last fatal delinquency was its refusal, at the Charleston Convention, to give a pledge to support the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. This broke up the party, produced the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and brought on the war. Its weak and vacillating course during the war was the natural result of its shattered principles."

We array the Charleston *Mercury* as an authority against the *World*. We meet the *World's* pretense that the Democratic party was an anti-secession organization, with the *Mercury's* declaration that the party was essentially the party of the South, the supporter of Southern purposes and principles, and the product of Southern power. The Douglas movement, which the *World* applauds, is denounced by the *Mercury* as the offspring of party demoralization, and the evidence of its want of principle and strength. The *World* insists that the South is once more on the side of Democracy. The *Mercury* contends, on the contrary, that the true course of the South is "to have no identification with any party at the North," but to await developments, and act accordingly.

The War-Cloud in Europe.

From the World.

If it be lawful so to compare great things with small, it may be truly said that the Emperor Napoleon, with his great Exposition, is at this moment very much in the position of a fashionable lady who is determined to carry out a picnic party in spite of the ugly cloud-banks rolling up along the horizon. The tempest which began to gather in the European skies on the morrow of the thunders of Sadowa, has been growing blacker with every week which has passed since the peace of Nikolsburg; and, if we are to attach credit to the muttered omens of the London and Continental stock markets which reached us on Monday over the wires of the Atlantic cable, it is already become seriously doubtful whether the "windows of Heaven" will not be opened before the doors of the Paris Exhibition close, and the showers come down in blood and fire before the guests can fairly get home again from their holiday. The form taken by the portents of ill which on Monday shook Wall street in almost simultaneous sympathy with the Royal Exchange and with the Bourses of Paris and Frankfort, is a clearly and perilously practical one. It is no longer seriously questioned, we believe, that, before the outbreak of hostilities between Prussia and Austria, Count Bismark endeavored to secure the acquiescence of Napoleon in his projected extension of the Prussian sway, by offering to France such a "rectification" of the French frontiers towards the Rhine as would have saved French supremacy in the West of Europe from being fatally overshadowed by the Prussian power. The propositions of the Premier of King William were rejected by the Emperor of the French on grounds which it will hereafter, perhaps, interest the historian to examine and to pronounce upon, but which need not at all concern us in any examination of the actual condition and the immediate prospects of Europe. Whether Napoleon disbelieved in the destiny of the daring Prussian, and so refrained from needlessly compromising the relations of France with Austria by a bargain which he felt convinced the party of the other part would never be in a position to consummate, or whether he really shrank from a frank revival of the good old plan by which princes were wont to partition "peoples" according to the dictates of their own convenience and their own policy, matters but little just now. The result has been that Prussia, in a campaign of unparelleled brevity and brilliancy, made herself the head of Germany; that Germany, compelled to acknowledge the leadership, has ever since been wavering towards a recognition of the sovereignty of Prussia; and that Napoleon, instead of seeing France enthroned as the arbiter of Central and Southern Europe, is now confronted by the imminent crystallization, from the Alps to the Baltic, and from the Vistula to the Rhine, of a power such as no Emperor of Germany since Frederic II., the "wonder of the world," has ever wielded. Great as this power of Prussianized Germany threatens to be, it is yet not impossible for France to array against it a power greater still. To do this it will be necessary, however, for the ruler of France to waive his loudly professed respect for the "principle of nationality," and to agglomerate, in one way or another, with the homogeneous and consolidated forty millions of the French monarchy, the populations of Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium. An imperial France, resting on the Italian Alps on the one side and upon the Northern Sea upon the other, would hold the West of Europe by as indefeasible a tenure as now gives over the East of Europe to the predominance of Russia; and it must be admitted that the policy of Count Bismark, if it tends directly to the formation of a really united Germany, tends also just as strongly, though indirectly, to provoke the consolidation, on either flank of the German Empire, of those two colossal dominions. Italy, which owes to the Prussian arms as well as to the French diplomacy her recent complete emancipation from the Austrian sway, must look, of course, with some anxiety to the approaches of so formidable a neighbor as France from the side of the Simplon and Mont Cenis. But Italy has traditional as well as geographical and strategic reasons for regarding with even greater distrust the formation of a new German empire embracing Bavaria and Wurtemburg practically under one sceptre with Posen and Hanover. Italian statesmen and the Italian people have not yet forgotten that it was the democratic United Germany of 1848 which proclaimed Lombardy and Venice to be natural appendages of the Teuton power; and a homogeneous Germany controlled from Berlin would probably be regarded in Italy as a more disagreeable neighbor even than a heterogeneous Austria controlled from Vienna. In a shock of war for the supremacy over Western Europe, France, even if she raised the banner of the boundaries of the first empire north of the Alps, would be pretty clearly sure of the sympathy, if not of the aid, of the Italian Government. The Hapsburgs, if only out of their abundant faith in the blind female deity who has so often befriended their house, would also throw all their weight against the Prusso-German Empire, and trust to the dice for their profits in case of its overthrow. Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, though they would cling tenaciously to their national independence until the alternative was positively forced upon them, have more and closer sympathies, on the whole, with the populations of France than with those beyond the Rhine; and, objectionable as the practical administration of the existing government in France in many respects still is, there is nothing in the régime established by Count Bismark to reconcile either Switzers or Dutchmen or Belgians to the prospect of seeing themselves reduced to the condition of Prussian provinces rather than of French departments.

In this state of European affairs, and in the presence of the eventualities thus hastily, though not, we think, inaccurately sketched, it will be seen at once that a proposition for the transfer of Dutch Luxembourg to France may very justly be regarded as the possible commencement of a drama the unfolding of which will shake the Old World to its centre. That Prussia would oppose such a proposition may be taken for certain. But the advances made by Bismark to Napoleon before the outbreak of the war of 1866 prove that Prussia herself has recognized the necessity which her present aggrandizement imposes upon France, of fortifying her eastern front; and a serious Prussian opposition to the cession of Luxembourg can, therefore, only be interpreted as a direct menace to the supremacy of France in Western Europe. Such a menace the French people are assuredly ill disposed to brook, whatever the temper of their sovereign may be; and it is idle to deny, therefore, that there are deep and real reasons for the feelings of anxiety and alarm which are daily gathering strength on the other side of the Atlantic.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette, 8 10 2 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 20 tp

GRAND FESTIVAL, IN AID OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, To be held at the Home, corner of TENTH and SHIPPEN Streets, On THURSDAY EVENING, April 11. Singing by the Children. Doors open at 7 o'clock. TICKETS, $1·00. For sale at the Home and at the door on evening of entertainment. Donations received for Festival on Thursday morning. 4 8 m w 2t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1867. In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors. 3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgages" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises. By order of the Board of Directors. 4 6 11 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. SAMUEL J. BAYARD, 3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 420 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., to take action with reference to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the Company. 4 1 10 EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE, No. 923 MINOR street, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares $10 each. 4 3 10 CHARLES G. WILSON, Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867. By order of the Board. 3 19 31* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the TIONESTA OIL, L., AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 303 WALNUT Street, third floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, at 12 M. JAMES M. PRESTON, 3 30 10t Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 422 WALNUT Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held. W. MOONEY, 4 6 9t Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 tuw 1

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by 6 13 ws PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE. FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. E. M. NEEDLES & CO. Have opened, at their NEW STORE, N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, ETC. ETC., Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES. GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

FLORIST AND Preserver of Natural Flowers, A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth. Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tuw

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

MEAD & CO., No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, HAVE JUST RECEIVED NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS AND ICE PITCHERS, Very Beautiful in Design and Finish. ALL PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES. CALL AND SEE. MEAD & CO., 4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, SILVER & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Have on hand a large and splendid assortment DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES. Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices. BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from. WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. 5 14p Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN, No. 704 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SILVER AND PLATED WARE. Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY. W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness. Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO., NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Have just received an invoice of FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS, Manufactured to their order in Paris. Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturers of Gold and Silver Watch Cases, And Wholesale Dealers in AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S, HOWARD & CO.'S, And TREMONT AMERICAN WATCHES 4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH Street, Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND 8 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE

HOOP SKIRTS. 628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628 LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT. LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round. These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction. Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 2½ springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·25; and 10 springs, $1·75. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices Manufactory and Salesrooms, No. 628 ARCH Street 12 6 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, 11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

REMOVAL. DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought. January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

PARASOLS. REAL LACE PARASOL COVERS AND EXTRA IVORY HANDLES, FOR SALE BY W. A. DROWN & CO., 4 6 4t NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT, NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA. Oysters and Meals at all hours. 4 5 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CONTROLLERS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board of School Control held its regular session. Mr. Shippen presided.

Thomas J. Beckman, the Controller elect from the Sixteenth District, was qualified and took his seat.

Permission to open new divisions in primary schools was requested by the First Section. A similar request for a secondary division was received from the Second Section. From the Fourth Section was received a petition for an additional appropriation of $5000 for a new school building at Tweifth and Fitzwater streets. The appropriation for that purpose now is $17,500.

The Ninth Section officially notified the Board that they had consolidated primary schools Nos. 2 and 3.

From the Tenth Section came a resolution in favor of the continuance of the election of School Controllers by the sectional boards. The resolution was tabled.

From the Fourteenth Section, requesting the appropriation of $27,000 for a new building, on Fourth street, above George.

From the Twenty-second Section, a request for an appropriation of $900 for fencing at the new school-house, Centre street, Germantown. The petitions were referred to regular committees.

A communication from John Eckstein, Clerk of Common Council, informing the Board of the passage of a resolution instructing them to have all the children in the schools vaccinated, was read.

Mr. Stanton inquired if there was not a rule of the Board declaring none but vaccinated children entitled to admission into the schools.

Mr. Shippen thought so, but could not find the rule.

The subject was temporarily postponed, in order to allow the President to read his report concerning the enumeration of the children in the city, just completed by the police, which we published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday. Mr. Shippen called attention to the following particulars:—

The report shows that there are now in the public schools:—

Children to the number of . . .	77,164
According to last annual report . .	76,419
Difference between report and census	745

There are in the city, neither at school nor regularly employed:—

Girls between the ages of six and twelve,	6,185
Boys between the ages of six and twelve,	4,678
	10,863

It also appears that of the same there are:—

Boys between the ages of twelve and fifteen	1,834
Girls between the ages of twelve and fifteen	2,707
	4,541

We have, therefore, 15,504 children in Philadelphia between the ages of six and fifteen, who are neither at school nor engaged in regular occupation. This must satisfy the community of the need of compulsory education laws. Society has a right to protect itself against vagrancy and idleness as well as to punish crime. The school door is open to all; the public purse is ready to educate all. It were better to force every idler into the school-room than to employ a regiment of police officers to protect the community against the fruits of idleness.

The expenses of the past year, including salaries of the teachers, rents, fuel, books, etc. for 771,164 pupils, were $864,276·26. The cost of private school education is varied according to the character of schools, etc. It may be fairly estimated that each pupil costs $40 per term, and $80 per annum. In our first-class private schools pupils cost from $500 to $1000 per annum. Yet at $80 per annum for 12,799 pupils in private schools we have the cost per annum of $1,023,920, considerably more than the cost last year of educating 76,164 pupils in public schools.

Mr. Carrigan said that he was pained to be compelled to except to the report, but the census was inaccurate. As far as his ward was concerned, the report is grossly at fault in detail and in the aggregate. According to the enumeration made by the police there are only 610 children in the public schools, and only 901 in all the schools, public, private and parochial, in the ward. Now, by the report of the teachers for the last year, the average attendance in the public schools alone was 1568 in the Twenty-fifth Ward. In some of the winter months the attendance was over 2000. Mr. Carrigan hoped that no further action would be taken on the report until each controller has time to examine the figures and approve them.

Mr. Shippen said that the tables from which the report was prepared, the tables numbering over one thousand, are at the office of the Board, and can there be seen. That the calculations of the report are correct, he would vouch for. Each arithmetical computation had been proved by triple verification. That the general facts of the report are correct, the similarity of its report to the result of the regular census proves.

Mr. Carrigan moved that the further consideration of the report be postponed until the next meeting of the Board, that the members may inspect the items. Agreed to.

The Committee on Accounts reported bills amounting to $37,023·36, which were ordered to be paid.

A number of other bills were reported by the committee without approval. The bills were principally for stationery, of which the committee said that in the Seventeenth Section it was stated that a heavy bill was for stationery, divided among the twelve directors. Another item was for lounges, and one for the use of a piano, which was damaged. Globes, brackets, and other articles of an expensive nature finished the list of rejected accounts. The bills were taken up seriatim, some approved and some postponed.

Mr. Hilles, Chairman of Committee on Schools, reported resolutions creating additional divisions in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sections, in the Landreth and in the Barton schools, which were agreed to.

Also, in the Sixth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Sections. Agreed to.

Mr. Stanton presented a resolution instructing Directors to admit into the public schools only pupils who have been vaccinated at least one year before their entrance, and that parents of children not vaccinated be requested to have them at once vaccinated. Agreed to.

Mr. Stanton also offered a resolution of thanks to the Mayor for the prompt and thorough manner in which the Police Department complied with the resolution of the Board for the enumeration of the children in the city. Adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Two men, named Heenan and Phillips, got into an altercation in a saloon at Fifth and Walnut streets, yesterday afternoon. Heenan settled his adversary with a blow and one kick. The former sent four teeth crashing from their bleeding sockets; the latter broke the unfortunate man's jaw in two places. He was taken to the hospital, his face swelling to a size that was fearful to look upon, and his agony lamentable to behold. Heenan darted from the door, and so far we have no tidings that he has been arrested.

A man, an alleged swindler, who recently secured employment of John Blakeley, a wool dealer in this city, to solicit orders on stock, and who caused two bales to be shipped to Bonnel & Co., Newark, New Jersey, which did not reach the firm named, was arrested on the charge of swindling, and reached this city yesterday in charge of an officer. It seems that instead of wool being sent to the firm to whom it was consigned, a portion of it was sold to small dealers, and the rest shipped to other points for sale.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING.—This evening, a public meeting of the friends of the Temperance cause will be held in Rev. Mr. Talmage's church, Seventh street, above Brown, on which occasion addresses will be made by Rev. Alfred Cookman, Pastor of the Spring Garden Methodist Church, Rev. P. S. Henson, Pastor of the Broad Street Baptist Church, and others. The bare announcement of the names of the gentlemen alluded to as speakers, will, no doubt, secure an overflowing audience. Rev. Mr. Talmage will preside.

DEPARTURE OF A PASTOR.—A large congregation assembled last evening at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of testifying regard to the pastor, Rev. Dr. Carrow, who is about leaving this country to make a tour through parts of Europe and the Holy Land.

Thomas T. Mason, Esq., presided. On taking the stand, he alluded in eloquent terms to the first existence of the Church, one hundred years ago in that place, and to the many noble and self-sacrificing Christian ministers who had filled the pulpit since the dedication of the building to the service of God. The speaker then spoke of the prospective departure of the Pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Carrow, and hoped that his passage to the place of his destination would not be marred by any calamity, but that he might be permitted to visit the places named, and after remaining from home a few months, be returned in safety to the people of his choice, with reinstated health.

Dr. Carrow made the final address.

The room was decorated with American flags, beautifully arranged flowers, and devices of various kinds.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.—The Alliance, Captain James R. Kelly (Empire Line), Charleston, South Carolina, arrived last evening, at 7 P. M., after remarkable passages, going and returning—only eight days from port to port, and each time with very heavy freights.

The Juniata, Captain Hoxie, sailed from New Orleans, via Havana, on the 2d instant, and unless detained by freight and passengers at that port, will reach here to-day.

The W. P. Clyde, Captain William H. Snyder, was signalled off the Capes, *en route* to New York, by the Alliance.

The Tonawanda, P. & S. M. S. S. Co., Captain William Jennings, Savannah, Georgia, reached Lee's wharf at 4 P. M., and was, at sunset, being discharged.

A STRIKE.—The journeymen house carpenters struck on Monday for an advance in wages. They have been receiving $2·75 per day, and they now ask for $3, and have resolved not to commence work until their demand is acceded to. The Carpenters' Union, which regulates the subject, has a membership of about one thousand, some of whom are at work in other States, but those residing in the city, and now on the strike, number some five hundred. Yesterday a meeting of those on the strike was held at Eighth and Walnut streets, for the purpose of receiving reports of committees. Many of the boss carpenters expressed their willingness to accede to the demand made if all the employing carpenters would agree to it.

CASUALTIES.—Thos. Parsons, a lad 14 years of age was thrown from a horse yesterday in Manayunk, and had his right leg fractured. He resided in Baker street, Manayunk.

The following case was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

Thomas Fredericks, sixteen years old, residing at No. 266 S. Twentieth street, slipped on one of the street crossings yesterday and broke one of his arms.

A PHILADELPHIAN IN TROUBLE.—A package, said to contain one hundred and fifty dollars in counterfeit money was a few days ago taken out of the office of Adams' Express Company at Pittsburg, by two men, one of whom, named Samuel Weil, is said to belong to this city. They were arrested at once, but the package had been given to an accomplice, and disappeared.

FIRES.—A frame stable on the Darby road, below Gray's lane, was totally destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock on Monday evening. It belonged to Thomas Hanbest. Loss $500. Partly insured.

A false alarm was caused last evening by the burning of rubbish at Twentieth and Sansom streets.

FRANKLIN SQUARE was opened on Monday, green, fresh, and beautiful. With its fountain in full operation, and with troops of happy children sporting about it, the picture it presented yesterday was sufficient to expand with pleasure the heart even of an anchorite. The rest of the squares will shortly be opened.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. WOLFSOHN'S SIXTH AND LAST MATINEE.—This fine pianist, in closing his brilliant series, has determined to give a programme which shall eclipse all his preceding ones. The distinguished German tenor, Mr. Habelman, will sing, to the delight of his hearers the wonderful love song, "Adelaide," by Beethoven; the equally famous "Erl King," by Schubert; and two charming songs composed especially for him by Mr. Wolfsohn: "I Wept while I was Dreaming," and the "Water Lily." These are regarded as Mr. Habelman's specialties, and have made great *eclat* wherever heard. Mr. Wolfsohn's selections are of a very high character, and must please all tastes, however fastidious.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....5·29 | MOON RISES.....morn
SUN SETS.....6·34 | HIGH WATER.....6·33

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada.	Mar. 23
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 26
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Germania	Southampton	New York	Mar. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 27
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 28
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Mar. 28

FOR EUROPE.

Chicago	New York	Liverpool	April 10
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	April 10
Hermann	New York	Bremen	April 11
Arago	New York	Havre	April 12
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Germania	New York	Hamburg	April 13
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 13
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	April 11
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	April 11
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	April 13
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	April 13
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 23
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig A. Milliken, Knight, Boston, Curtis & Knight.
Schr M. Kenny, Ogier, Newburyport, do.
Schr J. R. Austin, Davis, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, Boston, Scott & Sons.
Schr L. A. Bennett, Edwards, Washington, do.
Schr Problem, Moore, Norfolk, do.
Schr R. E. Pecker, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr Native, Fox, Millville, do.
Schr Mary Ann, Westcott, Petersburg, Captain.
Str F. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 65 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 60 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Brig P. Hinckley, Foster, 18 days from Caibarien, with molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr Mary Ann, Wescott, from Georgetown, in ballast to captain.

Schr R. Peterson, English, 6 days from Charleston, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr John Seay, Tilton, from Charleston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr L. Phlegar, Woodington, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, from Washington, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr C. Woolsey, Parker, from Bridgeport.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Curtis, hence for Bremen, was passed 7th ult., lat 41 20, lon. 30.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, hence, at Liverpool 26th ultimo.

Ship Laura, Hill, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 25th ult.

Steamship Propontis, Higginson, for Boston and Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 25th ult.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Havana and Philadelphia, went to sea from S. W. Pass 2d inst.

Steamship Delaware, Thompson, for Boston and Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 22d ult.

Barque Patria, Muller, hence, at Falmouth 24th ult.

Barque Frank, Lewis, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Pennsylvania, Portremoli, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 11th ult.

Barque Barlow, Anderson, hence, at Queenstown 24th ult.

Barque J. E. Wood, Landerkin, from Sagua for Philadelphia, at Bermuda 1st inst., leaky.

Brig C. Lovett, Therlon, hence, at Queenstown 24th ultimo.

Brig Cambridge, Smith, for Philadelphia in 8 days, at Guantanamo 9th ult.

Schrs R. Borden, Borden, and Village Queen, Tillotson, hence, at Providence 8th inst.

Schr Glenwood, Dickson, hence, at Newport 8th inst., and sailed again.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Swett, from Mobile for Philadelphia, was spoken 2d inst., lat. 27 40, lon. 86 20.

Schr Camilla, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 8th inst.

Schr George T. Thorn, Townsend, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 6th inst.

Schr E. W. Perry, Risley, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 5th inst.

Schr R. Law, York, hence, at Gloncester 4th inst.

Schr L. D. Small, Tice, hence, at Danvers 6th inst.

Schrs Northern Light, Ireland, and J. S. Bartlett, Harris, hence, at Providence 7th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamship Luin, of New York, formerly running between Baltimore and Charleston, was sold 5th inst, at Baltimore, by auction, by order of the United States Marshal, for $10,250, to Messrs. E. Pratt & Bro.

The vessels lost during the year 1866 amounted in the aggregate to the enormous number of 2302 of all classes. The sailing vessels number 2581 totally lost, and 165 steamers, with 186 missing, 3 of which are steamers; 82 of the number were built of iron. Of the number, 1461 were English, 335 American, 261 French, 96 Dutch, 56 Prussian, 53 Norwegian, 49 Italian, 48 Hanoverian, 41 Danish, 40 Austrian, 40 Spanish, 37 Swedish, 27 Hamburg, 26 Russian, 24 Greek, 17 Bremen, 15 Oldenburg, 11 Portuguese, etc. During the month of January of this year there were 421 vessels lost, of which 17 were steamers.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Fixed Light at Entrance of Pekalongan River, Java Island.—Official information has been received that since the 27th day of September, 1866, a light has been exhibited from a lighthouse erected at the entrance of the river Pekalongan, on the north coast of Java.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated twenty-six feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eleven miles.

The lighthouse is built on the northern point of the river, and its position, as given, is in lat. 6 51' S., and lon. 109 43 E. of Greenwich. It is intended to indicate the position of the roadstead of the river.

Fixed Light at San Francisco River, Brazil.—Information has been received at this office that since the 1st day of February, 1867, a light has been exhibited from a lighthouse at the mouth of the river San Francisco, near Maceio.

The light is a fixed white light, at an elevation of sixty-nine feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eleven miles.

The lighthouse is built on the northern point of the river, and its position, as given, is in lat. 10 27 S., lon. 36 21½ W., of Greenwich.

By command of their Lordships,

G. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, March 8, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE
PAREPA-BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), April 10,
BARBER OF SEVILLE.
MADAME PAREPA ROSA,
BRIGNOLI, FERRANTI, SUSINI.
Thursday—MOZART'S DON GIOVANNI,
with all the artistes.
Saturday—MATINEE at 2 o'clock,
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra for reserved seats. Tickets now ready at the Academy and Trumpler's.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10,
LAST WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
GALA NIGHT.
SHAKESPEARE'S UNDYING MASTERPIECE,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
Produced with an unequalled cast.
Benedick .....Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Beatrice (first time).....Miss JOSIE ORTON
In course of the piece the celebrated Glee, "SIGH NO MORE, LADIES," will be sung.
In order to add effect to this great play, the Orchestra will perform selections from Haydn's 16th and 18th Symphonias, for the first time in this city.
Thursday—ONLY TIME OF HAMLET.
Friday—BENEFIT OF Mr. J. E. MURDOCH—THE STRANGER.
Saturday—WINE WORKS WONDERS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE ONLY MURDOCH MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Will shortly be produced a new play, entitled
AFTER MANY DAYS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
Continued flattering success of the favorite actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will To-night appear in
TWO CHARACTERS,
PEG WOFFINGTON,
WITH AN IRISH JIG,
IN MASKS AND FACES,
GERTRUDE,
WITH SONGS, in the
LOAN OF A LOVER.
Thursday night—AURORA FLOYD.
In Rehearsal, OLIVER TWIST.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FIRST NIGHTS OF COAL-BOY OF YANCE.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR
"EDWIN ADAMS."
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING,
The Great Play, in 6 acts,
with new scenery, machinery, and great cast, entitled
CLAIR VOYANCE;
OR,
THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES.
Jean Vaubaron.....EDWIN ADAMS
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN ADAMS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIMI ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIMI &c.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.
CARL ROESE'S
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
On which occasion he will have the valuable assistance of
MADAME CLARA BRINKERHOFF,
(her second appearance in Philadelphia),
MISS AUGUSTA ROESE,
MADAME A. MAY,
MR. WENZELL KOPTA,
(celebrated Violinist from Prague, his first appearance in Philadelphia),
MR. L. ENGELKE.....Accompanist
Tickets.....$1
To be had at the Music Stores, and at the door the entire day of the Concert. [4 6 6t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
SIXTH AND LAST MATINEE.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 12, 1867,
At half-past 3 o'clock.
First and only appearance for fifteen months of
THEODORE HABELMAN,
The distinguished German Tenor.
Tickets, One Dollar each. 4 8 4t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
3 30

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No 1231 MONTEREY st., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit, are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863, May 25, 1865, May 1, 186 Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE SALE, April 12, will include—
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 316 Monroe street. Gas, bath, etc. Sale absolute. Immediate possession.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, Liberty street, between Upland and Madison streets, Chester, 30 by 146 feet.
BUILDING LOT, on Factory street, Frankford, 112 feet front.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, North Penn Village, Twenty-eighth Ward, Twenty-seventh street, between Emmett and Dauphin, 35 feet 4½ inches front by 110 feet deep. [4 5

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., AT THE EXCHANGE, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS,
For account of whom it may concern—
$360 Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company 7 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
For other Accounts—
250 shares Black Heath Coal Company.
50 shares American Anti-Incrustation Company.
9 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
$1000 West Virginia and Kentucky Railroad and Coal Company 7 per cent. bond.
$1000 Pennsylvania State 5's, 1840.
$3000 Steubenville and Indiana 1st Mortgage Coupon Bond, interest May and November.
$2500 Susquehanna Canal Company six per cent. Coupon Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company six per cent. coupon bonds, due and payable July 2, 1871, interest payable 2d January and July, without deduction for United States or State taxes, with option at any time before maturity to convert into the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.
20 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, old stock. [4 10 2t

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, EAST LOGAN STREET, GERMANTOWN.—On FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the southeastwardly side of East Logan street, or Fisher's lane, about 205 feet northeastwardly from Germantown avenue, in the Twenty-second Ward, containing in front 60 feet, and extending in depth of that width at right angles with said East Logan street 125 35-100 feet.

Subject, as to a portion thereof, to a yearly ground rent of $61.

II.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the southeastwardly side of East Logan street or Fisher's lane, about 144 feet 5 inches northeastwardly from Germantown avenue, containing in front 61 27-100 feet, and extending in depth 125 35-100 feet, narrowing gradually to the width of about 40 feet on the southerly end.

These lots are situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood, are curbed and paved in front, have gas and water pipes laid, and have a fine growth of trees and shrubbery.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS., Auctioneers,
4 10 13 18 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—TWO NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 2208 and 2214 CHRISTIAN STREET.—On FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.—

All that certain three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Twenty-second street, No. 2208; being in front on Christian street 16 feet, and extending in depth 76 feet to a 3 feet 7 inch wide alley.

Has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc.

$1500 may remain on mortgage.

All that certain three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Twenty-second street, No. 2214; being in front on Christian street 16 feet, and extending in depth 76 feet to a 3 feet 7 inch wide alley.

Has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc.

$1500 may remain on mortgage.

SAMUEL FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 10 13 18 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 1825 GREEN Street.—On FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, all that certain four-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate No. 1825 Green street, being in front on Green street 21 feet, and extending in depth 129 feet to an alley leading into Nineteenth street.

N. B.—This house is built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order and repair, having been newly painted and papered. It is replete with all the modern conveniences, has wide hall, saloon parlor, dining room, and kitchen on first floor, two chambers, sitting room, office, and bath room on second floor, three chambers and store room on third floor, and two chambers on fourth floor; large closets in every room; furnace in front building; Latrobe stove in back, two ranges; cellars very dry, with cemented floor.

Title perfect. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $300. May be examined at any time previous to sale upon application at the office of the Auctioneers.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 10 13 18 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—DWELLING HOUSE, 2513 HAMILTON Street, on FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, all that certain two-story stone messuage or tenement with two-story brick back buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Hamilton street, between Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets; beginning at a point 9 feet west from a corner of lots now or late of Joseph Innes; extending thence along Hamilton street westwardly 15 feet, and running of that width at right angles to Hamilton street 60 feet 4 inches, including a 2½ feet wide alley, to be used in common with the adjoining lots, with the free and common use of a 9 feet wide alley or passage, on the east side of the said described lot, leading into Hamilton street, and of the 2½ feet wide alley aforesaid.

One-half the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 10 13 18 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND.—Five-story Brick OFFICE BUILDING, No. 19 South THIRD Street, below Market. On FRIDAY, April 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, all that five-story brick Building and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Third street, south of Market street, No. 19, containing in front on Third street 18 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet, more or less.

Clear of all incumbrance.

Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage.

The above is situate in a very desirable business neighborhood, and in the most valuable square on Third street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 10 13 20 25 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF BOHEMIAN GLASS AND FRENCH CHINA WARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.,
Of the importation and by order of
MESSRS. KITTEL, KIENGENBERG & CO., NEW YORK,
By catalogue,
On Thursday,
April 18, 1867, at 10 o'clock.

This sale will comprise a full and very attractive assortment of entirely new goods, now landing from steamers, imported by the above firm for first-class city retail sales, and will be found well worthy the special attention of city and country retail and jobbing trade.

Particulars in future advertisements. [4 8 10t

LARGE, SPECIAL, POSITIVE SALE OF 400 CASES STRAW GOODS, FOR SPRING OF 1867.
We will sell,
On Friday Morning,
April 12, 1867, by catalogue, on a credit, commencing at 10 o'clock, 400 cases Straw Goods of newest spring shapes, consisting in part of, viz.:—Ladies' new styles Split Straw, Rough and Ready, Coburg, Pamela, Tape and Fancy Bonnets.

Also, Ladies', Misses', and Children's fine split Straw, Fancy, China Pearl, and Coburg Hats, of newest spring shapes, to which the early and particular attention of buyers is invited. [4 10 2t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SCHOMAKER PIANO FORTE, LARGE MIRROR, FINE CARPETS, FRENCH AND CANTON CHINA, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the elegant furniture of a family declining housekeeping.
Particulars in a few days. [4 6 5t
LARGE FRENCH PLATE GLASSES.
On Friday morning,
At the auction store, will be sold—
One elegant mantel mirror, 94 by 60 inches.
One do do do 74 by 64 do.
One do do do 66 by 60 do.
One do pier do 100 by 30 do.
PIANO FORTE.—One rosewood 7-octave piano forte, made by Schomacker & Co., to be sold by order of the Sheriff. [4 10 2t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 23 1

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
April 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [4 6 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,
April 11, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 300 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [4 5 5t
1000 PIECES SAXONY WOVEN STUFFS.
1000 pieces Saxony woven dress goods, embracing a choice assortment of one of the most celebrated and favorite importations.
8 bales Russia Crash, for cash, slightly damaged: 350 pieces shirting linens; also, house-keeping and other linens, cloths, domestics, silks, shawls, etc.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 12, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, 1st, about 200 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 6 5t
100 ROLLS MATTING.
100 rolls 4-4 white contract Ketchong and red check Matting.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
April 15, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [4 9 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 16, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 10 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 15, will include—
MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 923 Clinton street.
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, north side of Thompson street, east of Seventh street.
SPRING GARDEN STREET.—Valuable Building Lot, 36 by 171 feet through to Brandywine street, north side of Spring Garden street, 161 feet west of Eighteenth street, adjoining the

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867.

Labor and the Laws of Political Economy.

It is to be regretted that the principles of political economy are not more generally and thoroughly understood by all classes of people. If they were, we should be saved much foolish and hurtful legislation on the one hand, and much ill-advised and abortive action on the part of the laboring classes, so called, on the other.

The "eight-hour movement" is a case in point. Without much thought or investigation, but mainly in obedience to a clamor which threatened to be turned to political ends, several of the States have passed laws recently making eight hours a legal day's work in the absence of express stipulations to the contrary. This is very well, perhaps, as far as it goes; but a moment's reflection will show that it does not meet the real problem which, in the minds of those urging the movement, lies at the bottom of it. The reduction of the hours of labor will be a boon of small moment, if the reduction of *pay* proceeds in the same ratio. The real effort is to secure the same payment for a day of eight hours' work as is now given for a day of ten hours' work. In other words, the proposal is to increase the present rate of wages twenty-five per cent. An example or two will make this clear. The mason who now receives four dollars a day for ten hours' work is paid at the rate of forty cents per hour. Give him four dollars for a day's work of eight hours, and he will be paid at the rate of fifty cents per hour—an increase of twenty-five per cent. The shoemaker or tailor who receives three dollars a day for ten hours' work is paid at the rate of thirty cents per hour. Pay him three dollars for a day's work of eight hours, and he will receive at the rate of thirty-seven and a half cents per hour—another increase of twenty-five per cent.

Now the question whether wages can be raised twenty-five per cent. is not at all one of legislation, but entirely one of political economy. It cannot be reached by making eight hours or six hours, or any other number of hours, a day's work. Labor is a commodity, just as much as pork or flour is, and its price is regulated by the same great law of supply and demand which regulates the prices of all other commodities. When labor is abundant, exceeding the demand for it, it will be cheap, just as under similar circumstances corn will. When labor is scarce, not meeting the demand, it will be dear, just as wheat is when wheat is scarce. Legislation cannot change this. Making eight hours a legal day's work cannot do it. You might as well legislate against the force of gravity as against the great law of supply and demand.

Almost all values represent labor. The original value of the raw material, before any labor has been expended upon it, is a very small portion indeed of the value of any manufactured article. Even the coal which we dig from the ground derives the greatest part of its cost in market from the labor which has been expended upon it in mining and transporting it. Values thus representing labor, what would be the effect, suppose this eight-hour movement could be carried out to its full extent, including the same pay as is now given or ten hours' work? In other words, what would be the effect of arbitrarily increasing the price of labor twenty-five per cent.? Why, simply that the price of everything else would go up in the same ratio. The pair of boots which it now costs four dollars to make, would then cost five.

The suit of clothes which can now be manufactured for twenty dollars, would then cost twenty-five. The house which it now costs four thousand dollars to build, would then cost five thousand. And so of everything else. Hence the result would be that, while the laborer might get just as much money for a days' work of eight hours as he had previously obtained for ten hours, that money would not buy him so much in the market as before. He must pay more rent, for it costs twenty-five per cent. more to build houses; he must pay more for meat and flour, and hats and boots and clothes, because it costs more to make all these things. An hour's labor would purchase no more in the market than it would before, so that the laborer would really be poorer by every hour's labor he had lost.

If our laboring men, instead of listening to the appeals of demagogues, and the noisy eloquence of those who are wiser than men who can give a reason, would investigate this subject, and study the laws of political economy, they would get juster views of the question of labor. They would find that it is ruled by laws which inhere in the nature of things. It is proper that the Legislature should protect the minor, the apprentice, and whoever is unable to protect himself, by limiting the hours of labor, but it is beyond the province of the Legislature to regulate the price of labor by any enactment. It cannot do it if it would.

Brunettes for Americans.

On the morning of the 28th of March Messrs. Spiers & Pond, the contractors, despatched sixty pretty English girls to Paris to serve in the saloons; thirty were blondes, and were for the English department; the remaining thirty were brunettes, and were for the American department.—*North British Mail.*

—Why, we would ask Messrs. Spiers & Pond, should the Americans have the brunettes and the British the blondes? What good cause is there for supposing that the former are preferred on this side of the water? Because we have Indians and negroes among us, is no good reason why we prefer the Italian to the same cast of features. It is really a mistake for the caterers in the Exposition to suppose that we are all descended from Pocahontas, and, therefore, feel a preference for those who resemble our tawny ancestros.

The Resources and Future of Russian American.

Since yesterday morning the United States has been increased by the addition of a territory nine times as large as the State of New York. This enormous purchase has been made for a sum so trifling, that the bitterest opponents of the acquisition of Russian America agree that, if the province is worth anything, it is worth the required sum. And every day increases our conviction that, in securing Mt. St. Elias and all its surroundings, we have acquired a treasure. At first we were told that it was all ice, and nothing could live there except Kodiacs, who carried on an ever-diminishing fur trade. After a little comes the information that there are really valuable fisheries attached to the new property, which will, if properly worked, yield in two years more than the cost of the purchase. In addition to its furs and fish, we now are told that some of the finest timber in the world is grown there—that the forests come down to the shore, and abound in ship-building timber of the highest excellence. So that, as there is no inland transportation, enterprise, with but little capital, will find an immediate field. All these sources of wealth, with iron and coal and vast territory, for seven millions of dollars, is certainly a remarkably cheap purchase.

We notice that those of our contemporaries who have decried the ratification of the treaty, have quoted the fact that the present condition of the country and its inhabitants is eminently uncivilized and worthless, as a proof that under American administration the land would not be self-sustaining. Such grumblers compare a Yankee and a Kodiac, and deem the energy of each to be equal. We, however, have no fears but that, when once the tide of emigration from the States begins to flow into our new acquisition, a change will come over the appearance of the country. It is very well to point to the desolate condition of the inhabitants, and say that therefore there is no bright future before Russian America. What is dead under the Autocrat will spring into life under the Republic. With a new rule of government, new enterprises, new people, with active brains and eager hands, with capital and freedom and the civilization of the United States transported into her Archangel, we will soon see the wilderness blossom as the rose, and Russian America, heretofore considered an iceberg, become a mine of wealth to our citizens, and a new acquisition to our nation.

Children Robbed of Education.

The census of children in this city, which we published yesterday, furnishes food for reflection in many respects. There is cause for congratulation that so large a number—100,000 at least—are enjoying the advantages of our admirable public and private schools. But there is occasion for more serious reflection in the fact that there are more than 20,000 children who are neither attending school nor engaged in any useful employment. From the ranks of these little ones will come the great mass of our future paupers and criminals. They are the foredoomed inmates of our almshouses and penitentiaries.

It is a question which deserves careful consideration, whether society is doing its duty by these neglected children. Is it right that, through the negligence or wilful restraint of vicious and degraded parents, these as yet innocent children should be shut out from all the blessings of education? If they grow up to be paupers and criminals it will not be their fault wholly, but a good share of the blame must rest upon the community, which might and ought to protect them, and does not.

We have hitherto, in this country, contented ourselves with making the most ample provision for the education of our children and youth, relying upon the natural feeling of parents for the welfare of their children to secure the actual appropriation of the benefits thus provided by the public. But experience shows that in all our great cities there is a large class of worthless, vicious, and criminal parents who care nothing for the education of their children, but who systematically train them to vice and crime. In regard to these, we do not hesitate to say that society should interpose for protection. As President Shippen well remarks of these returns, they "must satisfy the community of the need of compulsory education laws. Society has a right to protect itself against vagrancy and idleness as well as to punish crime. The school door is open to all; the public purse is ready to educate all. It were better to force every idler into the school-room than to employ a regiment of police officers to protect the community against the evil fruits of idleness."

This is sound doctrine, and we trust ere long to see it enacted into law. The highest duty of society towards children is to see that they are educated. If parents themselves will attend to the matter, it is better that they should do so, but their failure ought not to be permitted to entail upon the child an irreparable loss. The child who grows up in ignorance is injured beyond the power of remedy. The wasted years cannot be recalled. The lost opportunities cannot be regained. Both justice to the children, and a proper regard for the welfare of society itself, demand that our educational laws shall be so modified as to render impossible such a return as that there are 20,000 children without employment and without schooling in this city.

The Shrieks of Locality.

We find in a Republican contemporary a letter in regard to the nomination of Supreme Judge, which starts out with this assertion:—"It seems to be very generally conceded that the central portion of the State is entitled to the Union nomination for Supreme Judge."

We wish to enter our emphatic protest against any such concession. If there is any office in regard to which the "shrieks of locality" should be utterly unheeded, it is that of Supreme Judge. This idea that a man must be nominated to office because his locality is "entitled" to it, is the fruitful source of weak and unworthy nominations. It is bad enough when used with reference to minor offices; let us, if possible, keep it out of mind in nominating a Supreme Judge. That nomination should be made with sole and special reference to the character and acquirements of the nominee. What the State wants in that officer is a man of great ability, of thorough knowledge of the law, of a juridical cast of mind, and of a reputation for integrity above suspicion. If we can find such a man, we do not care what section he comes from, he is the man who *ought* to be nominated.

Our State Convention.—We see that the State Central Committee of the Republican party have agreed to call the Convention on the 26th of June at Williamsport. At this Convention a candidate for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court of the State, now held by Judge Woodward, will be nominated. We are glad that some other place than that Augean stable, Harrisburg, has been selected for the meeting. At Williamsport there will be less room for the lobby influence, and we may hope to see a high-toned nominee, fitted by legal learning and tried loyalty for so important a position.

British Ministry.—It would seem, from the unsatisfactory despatch by the cable, that the Derby Government will be saved by "a split in the opposition." As the latest authentic accounts, previous to this intelligence, told us of perfect unanimity among the Liberals, we feel anxious to know on what they have split. Surely they are united in opposition to the Government bill; they all agree that it is wrong, although it is probable that they cannot agree themselves as to what is right. So long as they are strong enough to turn out their enemies, we feel pretty well assured that in a test vote they will be united.

The Opera.—Madame Parepa-Rosa gained another marked triumph in "Norma" last evening. Her success was the more palpable from the fact that we have seen all the great lyric artists in the *role*. The aria "Casta Diva" was a very fine piece of vocalization, and a shower of bouquets greeted the prima donna at its close, along with the most vociferous applause.

In truth, we have not heard the solo so well sung in years, and the impressive acting of the artist during its rendition was such as to almost electrify the audience. It was honored with one of the most tumultuous *encores* we have ever heard in the Academy, and the *furore* it created was abundantly deserved.

The grand solo "Qual cor tradesto," was sung by Parepa with all the fervor and grace of the accomplished artist, and the feeling she infused into it made it one of the most delightful performances of the evening. The solo immediately following it, "Ah Padre! un prego ancor"—one of the most beautiful in her *role*—was also admirably executed, and the histrionic ability she displayed in the scene that accompanied it was as marked as it was refreshing to witness. The various due's with Madame Strakosch were splendidly sung, the voices of both the performers blending harmoniously together, and making their rendition a decided feature in the evening's performance. Altogether, Madame Parepa's "Norma" was a treat to witness, and we sincerely hope that she may be induced to repeat it before the close of the season. Limberti, as "Pollone," was admirable, and made the most favorable impression on the immense audience present. Susini, as "Oroveso," was also very effective—his ponderous bass suiting the dignified music of his *role* exactly. The chorus and orchestra were both good, and the whole performance, in fact, one of the best of the kind ever given in Philadelphia.

This evening Madame Parepa-Rosa will assume the *role* of "Rosina," in the *Barber Seville*, supported by Signori P. Brignoli, Ferranti, and Susini. This is one of Parepa's great parts.

To-morrow (Thursday) evening, Mozart's *Don Giovanni* will be presented, with an excellent cast.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG,

Of the U. S. Military Asylum,

AT AUGUSTA, MAINE,

Will receive applications for admission into the HOME, at his Office

NO. 123 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

UNTIL SATURDAY, 13th INST.

Applicants must bring discharge papers and certificates of dentity.

4 4 8t] **JAY COOKE, MANAGER.**

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and BROWN Streets, will hold its First Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, April 11, 1867, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D., Rev. JOHN H. CASTLE, D. D., Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Rev. R. S. THARIN, Rev. P. S. HENSON. Music under the direction of Prof. T. Bishop. Admission free. 1t

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 421 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the par value thereof, payable on and after the 25th. The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th. 4 10 tuthstu1m1 M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS **ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.**

"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing*,"
"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing*"
Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Why "London Hair Color Restorer"

Is so highly esteemed and universally used.

Because—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.

Because—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.

Because—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.

Because—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.

Because—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.

Because—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair,

But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.

Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 6wim]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE EMPLOYING PLASTERERS OF the City of Philadelphia and vicinity will meet at the Hall of the Washington Hose Company, NINTH Street, above Filbert, at 8 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 11, 1867. All Employing Plasterers are invited to be present.

GEORGE GORDON, President.
JAMES T. ALLEN, Secretary. 4 10 2t*

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Public Temperance Meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Dutch Reformed Church, SEVENTH Street, above Brown. Addresses by Revs. P. S. HENSON, ALFRED COOKMAN, and JOHN MOORE. Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will preside. All invited. 1t

WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—NOTICE.—A meeting of the corporators and stockholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, 12th instant, at 12 noon, at No. 229 WALNUT Street, back room, to ratify the action of the stockholders at their meeting held on the 9th instant. By order of the President.

4 10 2t W. NEILSON, Secretary.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,

3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29 6* UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER, 3 29 tf Administratrix.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT Private Residences, with side yard, on the south side of Green street, No. 2032, finished with all the modern conveniences.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to CHARLES H. MASSON, 4 4 6t* No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.—A LIGHT, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. Sales cash. Stock, Tools, and Good-will, $500. Leaving the city reason for selling. Apply No. 1131 CATHERINE Street. 1t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, situated on FRANKFORD Road and WASHINGTON Avenue, with fine grounds and beautiful shade trees. House has ten bed-rooms, and is replete with all modern conveniences; also, a stable attached. Second and Third Streets Railroad cars run past the place. Price, $350 per annum. Apply to JOHN W. KESTER, 4 8 mwf3t* No. 2344 FRANKFORD Road.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMmer months—a splendid stone House, beautifully situated, on FRANKLIN Avenue, near Frankford road. House contains eight bed-rooms, and is replete with all modern conveniences. Price, $100 per month. Address, JOHN W. KESTER, 4 8 mwf3t* No. 2344 FRANKFORD Road.

CURTAIN GOODS.

We have on exhibition newly imported English, French, and German Goods, which we are selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS,

Reps, Damasks, Plushes, Cornices, Gimps, Tassels, and everything pertaining to the Curtain Trade, together with Piano and Table Covers in great variety.

We also have our usual large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

Comprising many new and beautiful designs, at prices to suit the most economical.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

4 6smw4p No. 728 CHESNUT ST., Philada.

W. H. GROVE. DESKS. OFFICE TABLES. 111 N. 4TH ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

The subscribers are now prepared to receive and execute promptly, orders from the TOWN OR COUNTRY for any of the following description of

WINDOW SHADES,

VIZ.:

GOLD BORDER,
GOTHIC,
ARABESQUE,
LANDSCAPE,
OPAQUE,
TRANSPARENT,
WHITE LINEN,
PLAIN WASHED,
ALL COLORS

STORE SHADES

Made and put up to order at short notice, with Gold or Colored Letters of every variety, hung with HARTSHORNE'S SELF-ACTING SPRING ROLLER.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

4 5 10trp] **NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.**

THE CHINCARARO ANTI-NERVOUS SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analysation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,

Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of

Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,

MAIN DEPOT, [3 15 mwfim4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND

SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wfm3m

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT SLREET,

NEW DESIGNS

OF

BRIDAL SILVER.

4 1 mwf3mrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE CONCENTRATED FAMILY SOAP, OR, SAVONINE

ONE POUND of which, dissolved in two gallons of hot water, will make **FIFTEEN POUNDS** of excellent Soap

FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY USE.

Made in this country only by the GLAMORGAN SOAP COMPANY, NEW YORK. Wholesale Agent for Philadelphia,

3 15 fmwlm] **WARD J. CAFFEE,**
Drug Broker and Commission Merchant,
S. E. Corner CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.

Sold by all Grocers throughout the U. S.

PIONEER SOAP.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.

Use it as you would any common soap.

TRY IT,

and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

For sale by Grocers generally, and by

1 25 fmw3m4p*] **PAUL & FERGUSON,** Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE From Crosse & Blackwell's.

RASPBERRY, APRICOT, GOOSEBERRY, BLACK AND RED CURRANTS, ORANGE, ETC.

Imported and for sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14 WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW BONELESS SARDINES

ITALIAN MACARONI AND VERMICELLI

HAVANA AND MESSINA ORANGES.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7trp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

L. KNOWLES & CO.

FLOUR.

4 6 6t*4p] **NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.**

FAMILY FLOUR.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

FOR SALE BY

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

(Late of D. Knowles & Co.

2 5 3m4p] **No. 1230 MARKET Street.**

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI

"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES

HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,

Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT BLACK & SON,

2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,

3 16 lmrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 23 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.

Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second street, west side, Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. [3 27 wsim4p

THE GREAT CURE OF CHAS. G. JOHNSON, OF BRISTOL.

WHO WAS PRONOUNCED INCURABLY FIXED IN THE LAST STAGE OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, BY TWO SKILFUL PHYSICIANS.

Mr. Johnson was rescued from death's door by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, having been prostrated all winter. His case was witnessed by several of the most respectable citizens of this State, whose names are appended to his certificate. Read! read!! and be convinced that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is the only *certain cure* for Consumption:—

BRISTOL, Bucks County, Pa.—Dr. J. H. Schenck—Dear Sir:—I am induced, from a sense of justice towards you, as well as duty to the public, to make known one of the most hopeless and extraordinary cures, *in my own person*, that you have ever had the pleasure to record. Indeed, I regret my inability to portray, in truthful colors, my consuming disease, and the remarkable change which Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup effected in so short a time.

I was taken, some time previous to December, 1848, with a heavy cold, producing incessant coughing, accompanied with acute pain in the right side, pains in the back, under the right shoulder, having heavy night-sweats, high fevers, etc., which made me so nervous and restless as to produce utter prostration. All these afflictions increased with such violence that on the 4th of January last I sent for my family physician. He attended me faithfully, and prescribed everything that medical skill could suggest, but without effect. I found myself gradually growing worse, and my hopes of recovery lessening as my disease increased. My cough became distressing, my pains severe, and, extremely debilitated, I lost all ambition in life, and gave up to a state of melancholy depression. My physician examined me, and informed me I had an abscess on the upper part of my liver and lower part of one of my lungs. Notwithstanding all his skill, I grew worse; but with that tenacity with which we all cling to life, I concluded to leave nothing undone, and called in a consulting physician, who fully concurred with my own, and pronounced my case an extremely critical one. He thought I was in imminent danger,—saying my disease "was one that is seldom, if ever cured." All this time I was enduring sufferings that made life burdensome; experiencing great pain in coughing; expectoratin from a pint to a quart of nauseous matter every twenty-four hours, and gradually sinking under the weakening progress of my disease. At this stage of my illness, my friends in Bristol suggested the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup; but knowing the many expedients resorted to for the purpose of draining money from the afflicted, I hesitated. My friends, however, insisting, I was prevailed upon to try its virtues. I commenced taking the Syrup about the first of March, and used several bottles before I had any confidence in it. I then began to experience a change for the better, and continued it till I had consumed ten bottles, when I was so far relieved as to be able to visit Dr. Schenck in Philadelphia. He examined me, and pronounced my right lung affected, but in a healing condition. He recommended the further use of the Syrup, which I continued till I consumed fifteen bottles, and found myself once more restored to health. I will further add, that the consulting physician, seeing the action of the medicine, fully approved its use.

To give the reader some idea of the severity of my case, and the rapid cure effected by the Syrup, I will state that my usual weight in health was 177 pounds, which was finally reduced by my sufferings to but 121 pounds. Yet, on the first of this month (September), I weighed 174 pounds; thus gaining in a few months 53 pounds, and within three pounds of my heaviest weight. It is not in my power to convey, in the short space of this certificate, the convincing proofs of my remarkable cure, or the particulars of the agonizing afflictions through which I have passed; but to those who will take the trouble to call on me at Bristol, opposite Pratt's Hotel, I shall take pleasure in detailing every particular.

In conclusion, I deem it my duty to urge upon every person who may have the premonitory symptoms of this fatal disease, not to delay one hour, but to call upon Dr. Schenck immediately. His skill in the treatment of this complaint, and prompt detection of diseased parts of the lungs by means of his Stethoscope, added to my own miraculous cure, fully satisfies me that, had I earlier submitted myself to his care, I should have escaped much suffering; but, restrained by doubts and suspicion, which make us all naturally skeptical in regard to the virtues of a medicine when first introduced, I resisted the importunities of my friends till almost too late, and yielded only as a last resort, resolved to "kill or cure." To those afflicted as I have been, again let me say, hesitate no longer; my own case is presented to you as convincing evidence that, when all else fails, your last hope is in Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I have, also, for the satisfaction of those who may be strangers to me, appended to this certificate the names of gentlemen well known in the walks of public and private life, and whose standing in society admits no cavil or doubt in regard to their testimony.

CHARLES G. JOHNSON.

We, the undersigned, residents of Bristol and vicinity, are well acquainted with Mr. Johnson, and know him to have been afflicted as he states above. We also know that he used Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and have every reason to believe that to this medicine he owes his preservation from a premature grave. The known integrity and position in society of Mr. Johnson, however, are a sufficient guarantee to the public of the truth of his statement:—

LEWIS T. PRATT, Pratt's Hotel.
LEWIS M. WHARTON, Merchant.

CHESTER STURDEVANT, Coal Dealer, formerly of Boston.
JOHN W. BRAY, Merchant.
JAMES M. HARLOWE, Clergyman of Presbyterian Church.
S. B. HOLT, Hotel, Burlington.
JAMES R. SCOTT, Book Agent.
A. L. PACKER, Coal Agent.
WISTAR C. PARSONS, at E. Roussel's Laboratory, No. 44 Prune street, Philadelphia.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by Druggists generally.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF PHILADELPHIA—THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.—From the minutes of the Philadelphia Conference, recently in session at Harrisburg, we extract the following interesting figures, showing the condition of the different churches of that denomination within the city limits:—

NAME OF CHURCH.	Members.	Probationers.	Baptisms during past year.	Value Church Property	Contributions during past year
St. George's	420	15	13	$57,000	$3,792
Trinity	350	9	11	60,000	14,840
Green St.	693	25	21	50,000	10,766
St. Garden St.	350	58	27	78,000	35,127
Fifth St.	440	51	28	30,000	16,620
St. John's	560	38	59	23,900	11,580
Kensington	619	90	74	35,500	5,982
Twelfth St.	736	80	141	29,500	7,637
Nineteenth St.	189	33	12	40,000	20,292
Union	375	8	7	50,000	5,718
Nazareth	476	80	58	52,000	5,631
Arch St.	210	9	6	70,000	4,233
Ebenezer	575	40	59	20,000	7,836
St. Paul's	653	61	69	25,500	15,612
Wharton St.	670	75	82	23,000	17,875
Western	197	12	32	25,000	4,357
Central	315	15	27	25,000	5,794
Asbury	223	15	7	18,500	4,055
Centennial	130	30	29	5,000	5,940
Rising Sun	146	28	14	8,000	12,858
Eleventh St.	234	65	40	15,000	3,244
Scott	370	90	148	23,000	1,870
Thirty-eighth St.	200	6	12	14,000	2,669
Siloam	240	500	240	1,200	3,279
Hancock	328	122	91	1,400	1,454
Sanctuary	210	23	14	15,000	1,888
Front St.	450	240	150	34,000	2,472
Hedding	243	19	35	10,000	1,784
Tabernacle	337	84	40	40,000	3,775
Cohocksink	222	84	40	20,000	1,829
Emory	425	50	76	15,000	1,961
Summerfield	299	27	129	10,000	2,076
N. City Mission	121	136	129	13 500	4,080
Salem	616	55	64	23,500	2,941
Broad St.	280	42	67	25,000	4,031
Second St.	140	20	31	5,000	1,624
Haverford Av.	94	62	32	5,000	1,971
Pitman's Chapel	80	8	56	6,600	1,309
S. City Mission	19	8	9	5,000	2,283
Mariner's Beth'l	382	70	52	15,000	2,722
Port Richmond	176	94	49	8 000	1,212
29 Suburban Chs	2676	476	395	159,200	45,668
Tot. 61 Churches	16567	2994	2882	$1,131,300	$330,495

PETTY LARCENIES.—Daniel Dailey, a youth of thirteen, was arrested this morning for breaking into a house at the corner of Ninth and Marriott streets, and taking therefrom a quantity of pipe. Alderman Lutz committed him for a further hearing.

John McIlhenny was arrested at Broad and Shippen streets, last night, for stealing from a house near by $10 in bills and a gold ring. He was taken to the Central Station by Detective Stevens, where he was held to answer this afternoon.

Daniel Godell, a negro youth of twenty, was found in a suspicious manner lurking in a yard at Second and Concord streets, last evening. Alderman Tittermary committed him to answer.

Charles Sawyer, alias Page, was arrested last evening for stealing a quantity of stationery from the establishment of Murphy & Sons, Fourth and Chesnut. He stands committed to answer.

A girl named Jennie Spetzer was arrested at Fourth and Girard avenue, for picking certain vegetables and eatables generally from the market stalls in the vicinity. She was committed by Alderman Fitch to answer.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—The trial of Major Thomas G. Field, of the United States Marine Corps, which has excited great interest in naval circles, was concluded yesterday, after a continuance for more than a month. The accused read his defense, which was very feeble, and mainly confined to personal abuse of his officers, on Saturday, and the Judge Advocate, Lieutenant French, United States Marine Corps, made a sweeping rejoinder on Tuesday. The effort to prove a conspiracy failed entirely, and the case was submitted to the Court without collateral issues. The sentence will not be known until announced from the Navy Department.

Lieutenant Commanders Green and Gibson, United States Navy, are before the Naval Examining Boards.

Lieutenant Edward R. Miller, United States Marine Corps, has been detached from the marine barracks and ordered to the United States steamer Monongahela, at Hampton Roads, to command the Marine Guard.

A SHOPLIFTER.—Sophia Lambkin, forty-five years of age, was arrested in a store on the corner of Spring Garden and Tenth streets for being engaged in shoplifting. She was there detected in stealing fancy goods, ribbons, etc., for which she had a peculiar liking for. Officer Dunlap arrested her, and on the way down to the Station House she dropped a large canvas "shoplifter's" bag, which had been concealed beneath her dress. The officer did not fail to see this action, which was *prima facie* evidence of her guilt. The bag contained a great number of articles. Alderman Massey this morning committed her to answer in $1000 bail.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING.—This evening, at 7½ o'clock, there will be a grand rally of the friends of the temperance cause at the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's Church, on Seventh street, above Brown. The pastor of the church will preside, and addresses will be made by the Revs. Alfred Cookman, John Moore, and P. S. Henson. In addition to these attractions, the audience will be favored with a rare musical entertainment prepared especially for the occasion. We hope this meeting will be well attended, and that it will not be without some effect towards furthering the temperance reform.

CAUGHT.—Thomas Hurley, who was engaged on Sunday evening in beating Officer Pritner, in the vicinity of Thirty-seventh and Behrings streets, was arrested yesterday and committed by Alderman Allen to answer.

John Heenan, who beat a man so terribly in an altercation at Fifth and Walnut yesterday, and of which an account is given on the third page of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, was arrested this morning at Third and Chesnut streets, and held to answer at a hearing this afternoon.

BURGLARS AT WORK.—Some time during last night, an auction store at No. 1023 Market street, was entered by burglars, ransacked, and robbed of cutlery and silver-ware to the amount of $300. The burglars effected an entrance by cutting through an inch and a half panel in a door which opens out into a back yard. The cutlery, etc., was found in a large trunk, which was demolished by the burglars in their attempts to open it.

AN ASSAULT.—Joseph Rawlings, who cannot refrain from injuring other persons, for which he has been up a number of times, violently beat a woman named Mary Cochrane, at No. 117 Benton street, for which assault he was arrested, and committed to answer by Alderman Lutz, in default of the required $600 bail.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.—The critical talk of the town among Catholics is the preaching of the Rev. Robert Fulton, a Jesuit, who has just opened a retreat at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Willing's alley.

Father Fulton is a native of Alexandria, Virginia; an Irishman of very respectable parentage; a pupil of the Colleges of Holy Cross and Georgetown; and a Jesuit for more than twenty years. He is now about thirty-nine. The reverend gentleman is well favored, with a tall, symmetrical, portly, and handsome person. His face and brow are of the finest class in the order of intellect.

We are well acquainted with chums of Father Fulton in Holy Cross. They represent him as a wit, as outspoken on all occasions, as extensively read in English literature, as always the first in the class, and as quite gifted with facility in narrating the interesting parts of whatever he had studied. In Georgetown, a celebrated college, in which the highest spirit of emulation is never at rest, he quickly gained a leading repute with professors and scholars. Nothing is truer than that he entered that institution a far finer mind than any among the students who took up their habitation there. There are many living witnesses—lawyers, physicians, soldiers, merchants, and clergymen—to attest this. His old-time books are full of proofs of it.

At the age of about eighteen he entered the Jesuits' Novitiate in Frederick City, Maryland. The silent, learned critics in the Refectory there, found the pleasures of the scholar in his elegant, correct way of reading the Latin homilies. After the noviceship he got a "professor's chair" alternately where, formerly, he himself had been "under the ferule," at Holy Cross and at Georgetown. As a professor he had the kindest of dispositions and the most resolute of purposes. His tongue, clear and scathing, was a great, much dreaded scourge to lazy under-graduates. That, in its indignation, was a dreaded weapon. But it was not all severity—where it scarred, it could and always did heal; and devoted application found in it a potent incentive to renewed labor. In each seat of letters he taught poetry and rhetoric—that is, Sophomores and Juniors; and, in nearly all cases, he turned out finished young men. He had, and he still possesses, the resolve, the art, and the capacity of making young men make the most of their talent and their time while under College jurisdiction. In this feature, and it is the most important feature a professor can have, it would be difficult to find any man, either within or without the walls of the order of Jesuits, that excels him. Like the artist, determined that the picture shall not leave him until perfect in all places, did this Jesuit Priest watch over his alumni.

In 1852 Father Fulton was changed from teaching to studying, and he entered the school of philosophy in Georgetown. About twenty other Jesuit schoiastics joined him. He was then, in the classical sense, one of the best finished and most versatile young Professors in the United States; and all the old members of his Order, every one of whom had erudition, were proud of him. He commenced philosophy as a preparation for divinity. With the Jesuits philosophy, in its three branches of logic, metaphysics, and ethics, has, in its course, various terms. For those who have philosophic talents of the best order, it is three years long, and for those not so well endowed, it ranges from one to two years. Father Fulton made, with distinguished success, the three years' course. In 1855 he began theology. Here, too, the Jesuits have various terms, according to talent. The full course is the mortal length of four years. Father Fulton made victoriously this long term. In 1859, himself and fourteen who had gone through long studies with him, were ordained Priests in the chapel of Georgetown College by the late Archbishop Kenrick. Since his ordination, the Reverend gentleman has made the "tertianship;" he has been Prefect of Studies in Georgetown, Professor of Theology in Boston, and he is now Pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in that city.

Here are a few notes on the Priest whose preaching is now the admiration of the Catholics of Philadelphia. All who like to enjoy pulpit eloquence of a high order should go to hear him. Certainly, there is no sacred orator in this city, either in the Catholic or in the Protestant Church, who surpasses him in merit, and this is his repute in Boston. There the Rationalists, all of whom are educated people, crowd to hear him when he is anticipated in the pulpit. Were he a Protestant minister, in place of a simple Jesuit, he would command the first salary and honors in the Protestant Church in the United States. His appearance is striking, his voice resonant, calm, and clear; his attitude and manner very impressive; in language he is as full as Burke; in style he is as that which the finished, accomplished classical scholar of genius ever is; in reasoning, philosophy, and theology seem to be his own; and in fervid, unequivocal religious earnestness, it is impossible for the soul not to be deeply struck by him. He never has manuscript, and he never goes beyond thirty minutes. Such is the Rev. Robert Fulton, S. J., in the pulpit.

Father Fulton preaches twice a day during this week at St. Joseph's. It is probable that on next Sunday he will preach at the 10 o'clock mass. And he may preach at the Cathedral on Easter Sunday.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire this morning about 4 o'clock, was caused by the burning of Frank Riley's stable and Lacey's ice-house, situated in West Philadelphia, at Thirty-fifth street and the river Schuylkill. The stable, which was a large two-story frame building, was entirely destroyed, and the roof falling in, made it impossible to get out six horses, which were burnt to death. The loft contained two and a half tons of hay, besides a lot of harness. The loss will fall heavily upon Mr. Riley, who was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in carting; the insurance foots up to about $2000.

The roof of Mr. Lacey's ice-house was the only portion destroyed. The Lincoln Hose, in going at "headlong" speed to the fire, was turned "topsy-turvy" as they rounded the western corner of the Wire Bridge, and the carriage was completely smashed and broken, affording a sorry sight to the disconsolate firemen.

About forty minutes past 1 o'clock this morning, a fire originated in the third story of the store owned by Tyson & Co., northeast corner of Third and Callowhill streets. The second and third stories were occupied by Eastburn & Brothers as a broom manufactory. The first floor was used as a coal oil refinery. The fire broke out in the upper story, and but for the timely arrival of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, who gave the means—ladders—for getting the hose into the third story, the damage would have been very great. No general alarm was struck, but the steamers in the vicinity were promptly on hand. Loss about $1000.

PURLOINING GOODS.—Emile Engle, aged seventeen years, has been, until he was arrested this morning, in the employ of E. Price, Hunt & Co., at No. 117 N. Fourth street. For some time since he has been engaged in abstracting small articles slily, and in a small way enriching himself by their sale. He was caught, and held by Alderman Massey, in default of $1000 bail, to answer at Court.

A KICKING AFFAIR.—Dennis Bonner, in a little discussion with a man named Charles KNOX, on Main street, Frankford, was suddenly attacked by the latter, was knocked down, and kicked in the abdomen until he was insensible. Knox was arrested, and committed to await the result of the injuries sustained by Bonner, who was removed to the Hospital.

ARRIVED.—The steamer Tonawanda, Captain William Jennings, from Savannah, arrived at the wharf this morning, with a full passenger-list and a large cargo. We are indebted to the purser, James M. Clement, for Southern journals, etc.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 618 MARKET ST.

G. S. C. E.

An unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests, and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make, and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & Co.,

Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! NEW STYLES!—Parasols, in all colors and styles, plain and beaded. Also, the latest French satin goods, lined with richest colored silks, and a full line of sun shades, of excellent make, can now be had at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, at John M. Finn's, southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

Also the following
CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS, in full lines.
Plaid Nainsooks and Cambrics.
Plain do. do.
Swiss and Hamburg Edgings.
Nottingham Curtains, Auction prices.
Hemstitched and Plain Handkerchiefs.
Stockings, good, at lowest prices.
Dunbar Linens, very low.
Dress Trimmings, Dress Trimmings, all the varieties.
Buttons, splendid assortment, at
JOHN M. FINN'S,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!—
Hoop Skirts, of our own and Bradley's make, in all the latest styles, constantly on hand.
Notice.—All skirts of *our own* make we *warrant to keep in repair* for six months.
Orders promptly filled.
Also,
Corsets, Corsets, whalebone, good, at lowest prices, at JOHN M. FINN'S,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAINTINGS.—We would advise our readers to examine the collection of Paintings now on view in McClees & McCann's Gallery, No. 927 Chesnut street, day and evening. The sale will take place on Thursday and Friday evenings, under the management of B. Scott, Jr., and will be without reserve on account of giving up the business. The catalogue embraces 175 numbers, by celebrated artists of the American and European schools and are all elegantly framed in gold leaf frames of latest styles.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera-morbus; and even Asiatic cholera yields to its magic power.—*Montreal Transcript.*

A LUXURIANT GROWTH OF HAIR may be obtained by using Jayne's Hair Tonic. Those who have lost their hair from general or local disease will find this article a most excellent restorative, keeping the scalp clean, and stimulating it to healthy action, as well as preserving the hair moist and glossy. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue to-morrow (Thursday) morning, April 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Phillip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

A FAMILY REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections so universally prevalent as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping-cough, and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure, and certain. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry combines these *desiderata.*

MAKE HOMES CHEERFUL, guide the thoughts of the members of your household, by decorating your walls with pictures. Visit Reimer & Co.'s Picture Frame and Looking-Glass Emporium, No. 624 Arch street. See the Steel Engravings and newest Chromos.

"CIRCUS OVERCOATS."—That is, Overcoats for the *spring* time, of all qualities and prices, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price store, under the Continental. Call and see them. Admission free.

OPENING DAY.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, will open their Spring styles of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats, on Thursday, April 11, when they will be pleased to see their patrons.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WINDOW SHADES of every design, quality, and price, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPRING GLOVES. McINTIRE & BROTHER.
Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut Street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

FISHER—CURRY.—In Baltimore, on the 4th of February, at the Parsonage of Wesley Chapel, by the Pastor, Rev. William H. Chapman, Mr. E. I. O. Fisher, of Philadelphia, to Miss FRONIE CURRY, of Baltimore.

RANDOLPH—DAVIS.—On the 7th instant, by Rev. W. Williams Christine, of No. 838 S. Fifth street, Camden, Mr. ISAAC C. RANDOLPH to Miss MARTHA T. DAVIS, both of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

DICKINSON.—On the 9th instant, Deacon THOMAS S. DICKINSON, in his 88th year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 Mary street, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Third Baptist Church.

HICKEY.—On the 9th instant, MARTHA, wife of the late John Hickey, Sr., in the 69th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, George W. Hickey, No. 4909 Penn street, on Thursday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock, To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

JAMES.—On Monday, April 8, ANNE LANGSTON, wife of Ben. Lloyd James.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 44 West Broad street, Burlington, N. J. Train leaves foot of Walnut street at 10 o'clock.

BUTTER PRINTS, DOUGH ROLLERS, Potato Mashers, Meat Pounders, Mince Meat Bowls and Blocks, Towel Rollers, Wash Boards, and other Wooden Ware for Housekeepers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

ZINC NAILS, COPPER TACKS, BRASS AND Iron Scupper Nails, Tinned Tacks, Plated and Porcelain Head Furniture Nails, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SETS OF NEAT GARDEN TOOLS FOR Children or Ladies, and a variety of those of full size, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT street, next door to the Post Office. 9 18]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
GET
THE EXCELSIOR,
THE AMERICAN,
THE ICE KING
REFRIGERATORS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE
4 10] 5p NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

FINE CHOCOLATE.

FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The Russo-American Treaty.

Waldeman de Bodisco, the Secretary of the Russian Legation here, will leave at once for St. Petersburg with the ratified treaty.

The Austrian Mission.

The Senate will undoubtedly reject Mr. Stockton as Minister to Austria, and the chances of Colonel Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture are doubtful.

Registers in Bankruptcy.

Chief Justice Chase has turned over the numerous applications for Registerships under the Bankrupt act, to Marshal Parsons, of the Supreme Court, who is having them classified and a brief made of each application. The Chief Justice will commence at once to make his nominations, State by State.

Adjournment.

The Senate will probably adjourn to-morrow.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Evening Report of Markets.

By the Atlantic Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10—2 P. M.—The steamer City of Washington, from New York on the 30th ult., has arrived.

LONDON, April 10—2 P. M.—The steamer Moravian, from New York on the 30th ult., has arrived.

LONDON, April 10—2 P. M.—Consols for money 90⅝. American securities are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs are firm, and holders are asking 43s. for corn.

The cotton market continues heavy, and some failures in the trade are reported.

Other articles remain without change.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 86⅛; Reading, 99¼; Canton Company, 41½; Erie Railroad, 54⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 68; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 90¼; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 67⅝; New York Central, 99; Illinois Central, 112⅝; Cumberland preferred, 26⅛; Virginia 6s, 62; Hudson River, 135; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109; do. do. 1865, 107⅞; Ten-forties, 97⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 9⅜; at sight, 10⅛; Money, 7 per cent.; Gold, 136¾.

ANOTHER BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.

Collins vs. Rooke—The Former Declared Victor.

From the N. Y. Tribune, to-day.

On Monday evening last the citizens of the town of New London, which lies at the head of Sound navigation, beheld, with wonder and dismay the advent among them of about 150 roughs of all grades, from the fashionable gambler, and pickpocket, who usually dress with sufficient care and nicety to cause mistake among the best informed people, to the low pot-house ruffian who has indelibly stamped on his forehead the indubitable evidences of crime and brutality. After dark, the quiet streets of the old whaling seaport town were filled with uncouth pedestrians in rough overcoats, slouch hats, sporting caps, and shodden with heavy thick-soled shoes of the most approved English make.

At 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, all those who desired to assist at the prize-fight were awakened, and had to turn out of bed in the chilly grey air of an April morning, and attire with haste in order to secure passage on a huge lumbering schooner which had been chartered by a leading pugilist, for the conveyance of the roughs to Fisher's Island, in Long Island Sound, distant some nine miles from the harbor of New London. After some unnecessary delay, the pair of prize-fighters are brought on board, carefully wrapped up in overcoats, blankets, and comforter. Collins, one of the fighters, goes below in the narrow little cabin, and remains there until the schooner reaches her destination.

It is deemed advisable to land on some territory not owned by the State of Connecticut, and the schooner and two or three sloops and oyster smacks now anchored in shore, close to Fisher's Island, which is situate about nine miles from New London five miles from Greenport, Long Island and ten miles from Sag Harbor. The Island is hilly, with a good rich soil, nine miles in length, was formerly heavily timbered, until the great storm six years ago, which uprooted all the trees, and is at present the property of Mr. Fox, who owns it and 2000 head of cattle, the 6000 acres of land on the island being but half under cultivation.

A ring is pitched near the shore, sheltered by some scanty shrubbery, on a smooth piece of ground, and the passengers disembark in yawl-boats for the scene of the fight. Some time is lost in choosing a referee, and in the meantime the two men who are to fight arrive and enter the ring. The first man is George Rooke, a native of Ireland, 25 years of age, 146 pounds weight, 5 feet 11¾ inches in height, and by trade a gunsmith, but at present proprietor of a drinking saloon in Providence, R. I., from whence he hails. The second man is Charles Collins, "The Cast Iron Man," as he is called by his admirers, who weighs 146 pounds, is a native of England, 5 feet 7 inches in height, a machinist by profession, and a pugilist by inclination. Collins is 29 years of age. Johnny Lazarus and "Butt" Riley, of New York, act as seconds for Collins, and Maurice Phelan and the celebrated pugilistic *savan*, Kit Burns, act in the same capacity for George Rooke. The referee chosen is Bob Corcoran, of New York, and Mike Costello acts as umpire. The fight is interesting from the fact that it is the first one ever fought in America under the newly amended rules of the prize ring, which compels the seconds to retire from the inner ring as soon as the men begin to fight in each round. Rooke fought Hussey near Boston last year, beating him in fourteen rounds, and twenty-eight minutes. Collins fought four fights, with varied success, in England. Rooke is a clear-eyed, well-limbed fellow, with blue eyes, fair hair, and a look of enthusiastic confidence in his face. The muscles in his arms and chest swell out in great balls of steel sinews. His arms are long, a great advantage, his shoulders broad and massive, and his flanks long and sinewy, although his breadth across the loins does not satisfy his friends. The condition of Rooke is magnificent, to speak in a physical sense, as far as training goes; not a flaw is discernable in his skin. He is, with all his pugilistic tendencies, a laughing, cheery fellow, and a very determined antagonist. The "Cast Iron Man" is evidently of the species which Du Chaillu first had the honor to discover. With a broad, bull-dog head; massive chest, covered thickly with hair; little, cunning eyes; broad flanks and loins; and hands hardened to the consistency of metal, he well deserves the title of the "Cast Iron Man."

It is 10 o'clock. The sun hangs heated over the placid waters of the Sound, whose broad bosom is flecked with many white sails, and on the neighboring hills. The "Cast-iron Man" goes to Rooke's corner with handful of money, and says to Rooke:—"Bar. Rooke, I'll bet you $100, even time, I win this fight."

Rooke answers, "I cannot bet with you; I have invested every cent I am worth in this fight, and I am fighting for honor, not for money."

The bet will be accepted for Rooke by his friends, but Collins is called back to his corner by Joe Coburn, one of his principal backers; and the two men, without further parley, prepare for a terrible struggle. Both men advance to the corner of the ring and shake hands, the seconds following the example with fraternal grasps. They cover their bare breasts with their clenched hands, glaring like devils into each other's eyes with sudden animosity and hate, watching with keen interest for an opportunity to strike, and in a moment the bloody and brutal work begins. The "Cast Iron Man" receives two terrific blows on the face from Rooke, administered with his right and left hands; a clinch ensues in a moment, and the men are locked in each other's arms, struggling like tigers, and Collins is thrown heavily by Rooke, who laughs like a child who has gotten a toy. Rooke rising from the prostrate body of his antagonist and walking to his corner, while Collins is lifted with care and tenderness by his watchful seconds. Thus ends the first round. The second round is a repetition of the first, Collins being thrown again heavily by Rooke. In the third round, Collins dashes his cast-iron head with the force of a catapult in the stomach of Rooke, who drives his right fist repeatedly into the face of his enemy with the weight of a sledge hammer, at which the ruffians around the ring yell with energy. Collins is again thrown, Rooke falling on him great force. In the fourth round both men seem inspired with great vitality, Collins pounding the ribs and chest of his opponent with well-directed blows, and keeping in his corner, while Rooke fairly turns Collins around on his feet with the powerful blows he deals on the face of the cast iron man. Collins is again thrown in the clench. In the fifth round, Rooke draws the first blood by a terrific smash in the face of Collins, and the devils outside the ring again set up an infernal uproar. Rooke follows Collins to the latter's corner, laughing, and smashing him with terrible violence, and after tremendous hitting by both men, the "Cast Iron Man," who begins to breathe heavily, and bleeds from several cuts in the face, is thrown in a heap in his corner. The blackguards seeing him, yell at and curse their quondam friend with the most fearful blasphemies and execrations, fearing that he will lose their money and the fight. The 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th rounds are terrible and sickening for brutality, Collins receiving fearful punishment in the face, which looks more like a raw piece of liver or beefsteak, slashed with a knife, than the face of a human being. The blows of Rooke are terrible in execution, and as yet he has not received a mark on his laughing face, although the tremendous sledgehammer thumps he delivers on the ribs of Collins, whenever the two men close in struggle, can be heard over the whole ring. Mr. Fox, the owner of the island, sits on his horse and calmly views the spectacle, smoking a Havana the while, for which he receives congratulations from the roughs, pickpockets, and thieves. Some of the rounds last as long as 10 minutes, and the 13th round is 18 minutes in duration. Collins has to be followed by Rooke into his corner, where he generally beats him in the face with vigorous tenacity until he falls, not however without getting in on the ribs as often and with as much execution as possible

AN IMPORTANT HISTORY.

LETTER FROM GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON—THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS—IMPORTANT HISTORICAL ERRORS CORRECTED—WHAT THE CONFEDERATE VICTORY ACCOMPLISHED—WHY WASHINGTON CITY WAS NOT CAPTURED, ETC. ETC.

SELMA, March 21.—Editors of *Selma Daily Messenger*:—Gentlemen:—The "Life of Lieutenant-General (Stonewall) Jackson," by a member of his staff, will evidently be generally read in the South. It is, therefore, important to me to endeavor to correct the errors relating to myself which I observed in glancing over that part of the work preceding and referring to the battle of Manassas. On that account I respectfully ask the publication of what follows, in your paper:—

Pages 196-7:—"When General Johnston, however, arrived at Harper's Ferry, and claimed to relieve Colonel Jackson of his command, the latter had received no directions from the State Government to surrender his trust. And here arose a temporary collision between the two authorities, which displayed the inflexibility of Jackson's character. He replied that he had been entrusted by Major-General Lee, at the command of the State of Virginia, with this charge; and he could only relinquish it by his orders. In this position he was, while respectful, immovable; and as the Confederate commander was equally firm, a mischievous strife was anxiously feared. But very soon the mails brought an application from some person pertaining to Colonel Jackson's command, upon which was indorsed, in the handwriting of Major-General Lee, a reference to the authority of General Johnston, as commanding at Harper's Ferry. This furnished Colonel Jackson all the evidence which he desired, to justify the surrender of the trust." * * *

I think that this statement magnifies the circumstance in question, and does injustice to General Jackson's character. The State of Virginia had joined the Confederacy and transferred the control of its military affairs to the President several weeks before my arrival at Harper's Ferry, on the 23d of May, 1861. Within an hour after my arrival General (then Colonel) Jackson came to see me, and the order assigning me to the command he had been exercising was shown to him. On the following morning my order assuming the command was sent to him, with a request, in writing, that he would have the necessary number of copies made and distributed to the troops. After acknowledging my note and order he wrote:—"Until I receive further instructions from Governor Letcher or General Lee; I do not feel at liberty to transfer my command to another, and must, therefore, decline publishing the order. Meanwhile, I beg you to be assured that it will give me pleasure to afford yourself and the other officers named every facility in my power for obtaining appropriate information relating to the post and departments of the service connected with it." Major Whiting, who fell in defense of Fort Fisher as Major-General, a West Point associate of General Jackson, at my request represented to him that the authority of the Confederate Government was paramount in the case, and the manner of transferring the command in accordance with military rule. He soon reported General Jackson convinced. The whole affair occupied little more time than was consumed in going twice and back from my quarters to General Jackson's. There was no display of inflexibility on his part, nor exhibition of firmness on mine. There was nothing in the affair to call forth these qualities. If there was any "collision between the two authorities" I was not conscious of it, as well as of the danger of "mischievous strife."

Page 201:—"On this expedition Colonel Jackson was ordered by General Johnston to destroy the locomotives and cars of the Baltimore Railroad at Martinsburg. At this village there were vast workshops for the construction and repair of these cars; and more than forty of the finest locomotives, with three hundred burden cars, were now destroyed. Concerning this he writes:—'It was a sad work; but I had my orders, my duty was to obey. If the cost of the property could only have been expended in disseminating the Gospel of the Prince of Peace, how much might have been expected!'

"That this invaluable property should have been withdrawn to Winchester by the way of Harper's Ferry, before this point was evacuated, is too plain to be argued. Whose was the blunder cannot be ascertained; that it was not Colonel Jackson's appears from the extract of his letter just inserted."

The letter quoted does not refer to the removal of the property, and, therefore, furnishes no evidence on the subject. It only expresses the natural regret of a good man at a great destruction of property, rendered necessary by a state of war. If Colonel Jackson had thought the suggested removal right, he would have attempted it while in command at Harper's Ferry, between the 29th of April and 24th of May, as I should have done between the last date and 15th of June. Colonel Jackson's course was probably prompted by the consideration that directed mine, and gives the authority of his great character to my course. It would not have been right on our part to seize the property of the road before the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, nor politic to commit such an act of war against citizens of Maryland, when we were receiving so much aid from that State, and hoping for so much more. The seizure or destruction of that property by us could have been justified only by the probability of its military use by the enemy. That probability did not appear until about the time when Colonel Jackson received the order in question; then, being unable to remove, we were compelled to destroy it.

But the most valuable part of this property, the engines, could not have been removed in the manner pointed out. Up to the time of evacuating Harper's Ferry, we were removing the machinery for manufacturing small arms, as fast as it could be transported on the railroad, to Winchester. To expedite this work, I proposed to borrow engines from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but was assured by the engineers of both roads that that to Winchester, especially near Harper's Ferry, where it was supported on trestles, was not strong enough to bear those engines, which were much heavier than those for which it was constructed, and that if brought upon that road they would inevitably crush it. This would have stopped the removal of the machinery from Harper's Ferry, which was far more valuable to the Confederacy than all the rolling stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

Page 211:—"Accordingly, on the forenoon of Thursday, the 18th, the Army of the Valley, numbering about 11,000 men, was ordered under arms."

Pages 212-13:—"The forced march of thirty miles brought the army to Piedmont station, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, whence they hoped to reach their destination more easily by railroad. General Jackson's infantry was placed upon trains there on the forenoon of Friday (the 19th of July), while the artillery and cavalry continued their march by the country roads.

"The president of the railroad company promised that the whole army should be transported on successive trains to Manassas Junction by the morning of Saturday; but by a collision, which was, with great appearance of reason, attributed to treachery, the track was obstructed, and all the remaining troops detained without any provision for their sustenance for two precious days. Had they been provided with food, and ordered to continue their forced march, their zeal would have brought the whole to the field long before the commencement of the battle."

It is twenty-three, not thirty miles from Winchester to Piedmont, and thirty-four thence to Manassas. Jackson's brigade reached Piedmont early on Friday; but the other troops arrived at the usual time of ending a day's march—making two marches of this distance twenty-three miles. At that rate, the thirty-four miles remaining would have consumed nearly three days, and the troops, if they had marched on with the least practicable delay, would have arrived at the scene of action the day after the battle. Jackson's might have reached it on Sunday night. The author said his army amounted to 11,000 men. More than 8000 of them were in the battle, conveyed on trains, the first of which arrived at Manassas on Friday evening, and the last about noon on Sunday. The detention of the remainder was due to the wretched mismanagement of the railroad trains. The only collision occurred on Saturday night, of a train bearing the 6th North Carolina Regiment and an empty one returning. The regiment was carried on, reached Manassas Station on Sunday morning, and took part in the battle. Elzey's Brigade, on another train passed over the place of collision soon after the occurrence, and reached Manassas Station soon after noon on Sunday. The facts prove that the track was not obstructed, at least not seriously. None of the troops were left without any provisions for their subsistence. If any of them suffered for want of food, it was in consequence of throwing away their rations, then not unusual on a march. We left Winchester with as much provisions as we had the means of transporting, and had enough for two days after the arrival of the troops at Manassas, on Monday. The author asserts that all the remaining troops (Jackson's infantry being placed on trains) were detained at Piedmont two days without food. These troops got to Piedmont on Friday afternoon, and the battle began on Sunday morning, not much more than one marching day after the arrival at Piedmont. About 8300 of the 11,000 at which he estimates the Army of the Shenandoah, were engaged in the battle; therefore but 2700 could have been detained at Piedmont. The fact that these troops were two days in marching twenty-three miles from Winchester to Piedmont, shows that they could not have marched thirty-four miles from Piedmont to the scene of action in less than two days, and that the only hope of getting them into the battle was by the railroad.

Pages 215-16:—"The plan of battle which was adopted, after the designs of the enemy were fully disclosed, was worthy of the genius of Beauregard, who suggested, and of Johnson, who accepted it. This was to send the two reserve brigades which were at hand to sustain the shock upon the left, and to enable that wing of the army to hold its ground for a time, while the centre and right were advanced across Bull Run, and swung around into a position parallel to the enemy's line of march towards the Stone Bridge, with the view of assailing their rear guard and their line of communication at Centreville."

"The plan of battle," so extolled by the author, was made impracticable by McDowell's turning movement, and, therefore, was abandoned when the "designs of the enemy were fully disclosed." The movements of Bee and Jackson to the left, so far from being the consequence of the disclosure of the enemy's plans, preceded that discovery; indeed, it was Bee's encounter with the Federal army which revealed to me its designs, and "such reinforcements as could be spared from the centre and right" were then ordered to hasten to the firing. The plan the author supposes and admires would have kept our centre and right (six brigades) out of action, and enabled the Federal army to crush the other three. Centreville was three and a half miles north of our centre on Bull Run, and the field of battle was a mile and a half south of our original left on Bull Run; so that it is clear that the troops which might have moved to Centreville in the beginning of the action could by no possibility have reached the field in time to take part in it, but would have assisted McDowell in his turning operation, and made it impossible to prevent his seizure of our depot at Manassas.

Page 216-17:—"The two generals despatched the order for this movement to the commanders of the right and centre, and then galloped for the scene of action." * * *

Not orders for the movement supposed, but countermanding it, and directing troops from the centre and right to march rapidly to the fight.

Page 217:—" * * and Beauregard, after listening in anxious suspense to hear his guns open upon the heights of Centreville, until the day and the battle were too far advanced for any other resort, relinquished the movement. * * The only tactics which remained for the Confederate Generals were to bring up such reinforcements as could be spared from the centre and right successively." * * *

General Beauregard could not have listened for the opening of guns on the heights of Centreville, for none had been sent there. McDowell's turning movement was revealed by Bee not earlier than 10½. If the centre and right had then been ordered to Centreville, as the author states, they could not have reached it much, if at all, before 2 P. M. If those troops had been ordered into the action, they could not have joined in it, it would have been too late. As it was, with the three and a half brigades ordered up, two were too late, although those orders were despatched at least as early as 11 o'clock A. M.

This account of the battle does great injustice to General Beauregard and to Bee's and Early's brigades and their commanders. General Jackson's great fame is in no degree enhanced by such disparagement of his associates.

Page 230.—"The pursuit of the enemy was not continued beyond Centreville, and this was the first error which made the laurels of the Confederate army, so far, to the eye, barren of substantial fruit. It was accounted for, in part, by the paucity of cavalry; but this excuse was no justification, because the cavalry in hand, of which only two companies had been engaged in the actual combat, was not pertinaciously pressed after the fugitives, but paused even before it met with any solid resistance among them."

The "substantial fruit" of this victory was the preservation of the Confederacy. No more could have been hoped for. The pursuit of the enemy was not continued, because our cavalry (a very small force) was driven back by the "solid resistance" of the United States infantry. Its rear guard was an entire division, which had not been engaged, and was twelve or fifteen times more numerous than our two little bodies of cavalry. The infantry was not required to continue the pursuit, because it would have been harassing it to no purpose. It is well known that infantry, unencumbered by baggage trains, can easily escape pursuing infantry. Napoleon's victories of Lutzen and Bautzen are strong instances. I maintain that, considering the relative strength of the belligerents, the Southern people could not have hoped for more "substantial fruits" of this victory. The defeat of the Confederate army would have involved the immediate overthrow of the Confederacy.

Page 230:—"Another cause of the interrupted pursuit was a rumor brought at sunset to the commanding Generals by some alarmed scout, who had seen some bewildered picket of the enemy wandering through the country, that a powerful Federal force was about to attack the lines of Bull Run near Union Mill, where they were now denuded of defenders. This caused them to recall the fresher regiments from the chase, and send them upon a forced march of seven or eight miles, to meet an imaginary enemy, and to return next morning to the field of battle."

We had, of course, but one commanding general—myself. The story of the "alarmed scout" and "bewildered picket" is doubtless intended for sarcastic surmise, not fact. It is out of place in a biography of Jackson. No troops "were recalled from the chase and sent seven or eight miles by night" or day "to meet an imaginary enemy." Holmes' brigade, which arrived too late to join in the battle or pursuit, and Ewell's, reported by its commander to be four miles off after the fight was over, were ordered to return to their camps, for the comfort of the men, and to spare Ewell's a needless march. The latter, in his conversation with me, said that the Federal troops, which had been facing our centre and right during the day, were reported to be advancing. He agreed with me, however, that if this was true, they would soon be recalled to serve as a rear guard. Still, he and Holmes were cautioned to be on their guard. No soldier was ordered by me to march, in consequence of this report, or exposed to discomfort or fatigue. No troops were ordered to the "field of battle" next day, except those detailed to collect the arms, etc. Our infantry which pursued the enemy from the field, finding their pursuit ineffectual, soon abandoned it.

Page 231:—"It was expected that the Confederate commanders would at least pursue the enemy to the gates of their intrenchments before Alexandria and Washington; and it was hoped that it might not be impracticable, in the agony of their confusion, to recover the Virginian city, to conquer the hostile capital, with its immense spoils, and to emancipate oppressed Maryland by one happy blow."

These expectations and hopes were expressed at the time, not by military men who understood the state of affairs, but by the same military critics of the press who had but a little while before heaped denunciation on me for the measure which averted the capture of our army in the valley, and enabled it to preserve the Confederacy at Manassas—the abandonment of Harper's Ferry. Such a pursuit would have been fruitless. We could not have carried the intrenchments named by assault, and had none of the means to besiege them. Our assault would have been repulsed, and the enemy, then become the victorious party, would have resumed their march to Richmond. But if we had captured the intrenchments, a river a mile wide lay between them and Washington, commanded by the heavy guns of a Federal fleet. If we had taken Alexandria, which stands on low and level ground, those guns would have driven us out of it in a few hours, at the same time killing our friends the inhabitants. We could not cross the Potomac, and, therefore, it was impracticable to "conquer the hostile capital" or "emancipate oppressed Maryland." The failure of our invasions in 1862 and 1863, with far greater means, might convince the Southern people, I think, that the author's expectations were extravagant.

Page 231:—"The toiling army, which had marched and fought all along the hills of Bull Run through the long July day, demanded, with enthusiasm, to be led after the flying foe, and declared they would march the soles off their feet in so glorious an errand without a murmur."

My information of the disposition of the army was very different. According to it, the troops believed that their victory had established the independence of the South—that all their country required of them had been accomplished—the war ended, and their military obligations fulfilled. They therefore left the army in crowds, to return to their homes. Such was the report of the generals, colonels, staff officers, and railroad officials. The exultation of victory cost us more than the Federal army lost by defeat.

Page 231:—"But more than this; the morning after the battle saw an aggregate of ten thousand fresh men, composed of the remainder of the Army of the Valley, who had at length reached the scene, and of reinforcements from Richmond, arrive within the intrenchments at Richmond from Manassas Junction, who were burning with enthusiasm, and expected nothing else than to be led against the enemy at once."

I have no records; but, according to my recollection, the Sixth South Carolina Regiment constituted the only reinforcement from Richmond at the time referred to. On page 211 the Army of the Valley is estimated at 11,000. So that less than 2700 men of that army must have arrived the day after the battle, as more than 8300 were engaged in it. I am confident that if we had marched a few days after the battle to "conquer Washington" and "emancipate Maryland," we should not have brought 20,000 men to the banks of the Potomac. Our men, as has been already said, believed the contest decided—their objects achieved—and were more disposed to go home to enjoy the independence and glory they had won than to renew the war on Northern soil.

Pages 231-232:—"In a few days the patriotic citizens of Alexandria sent authentic intelligence of the condition of the beaten rabble there and in Washington, which a true military sagacity would have anticipated, as Jackson did, without actual testimony."

No such intelligence was sent to me. Nor were the Federal troops south of the Potomac a rabble. Mansfield's, Miles', and Runyan's divisions, a larger force than we could have brought against them, had not been beaten or engaged, and the reports of the commanders of the brigades engaged show that they entered the intrenchments organized, except those who fled individually from the field. These latter undoubtedly gave an exaggerated idea of the rout to the people of Washington; as those from our ranks met by the President before he reached Manassas, on his way to the field, convinced him that our army had been defeated.

Page 232:—"For days there was neither organization or obedience, nor thought of resistance on the South side of the Potomac."

This assertion is unfounded. It is disproved by the reports of the Federal general officers, and the fact that General Scott, who had near 25,000 men idle within twenty-four hours of Washington, brought up none of them, and that the President, Cabinet, and members of Congress seem to have been unconscious of danger, or such a state of things as that described.

Page 233:—"Now, then, said the more reflecting, was the time for vigorous audacity. Now a Napoleonic genius, were he present, would make this another Jena in its splendid fruits. * * * He would firmly press upon the disorganized masses; he would thunder at the gates of Washington, and, replenishing his exhausted equipments with the mighty spoils, rush blazing, like the lightning that shineth from one part under the heaven to the other, through the affrighted North." * * *

The author surely does not expect rational readers to believe that this bombast was really uttered in the army, or that our soldiers condemned their General for not being "a Napoleonic genius," when but one is found in all history. The "splendid fruits" of the battle of Jena were due to the fact that Napoleon, with about equal force, turned the Prussian army before defeating it. Had it been able to take refuge in intrenchments covering the passage of a river a mile wide, those "fruits" would have been less than ours—which were, the preservation of the Confederacy, for the time.

The masses referred to were less disorganized by defeat than our army by triumph. By "gates of Washington" is meant, I suppose, the fortifications upon which skilful engineers, commanding the resources of the United States, were engaged for several months—manned by double our numbers, half of whom had not seen the battle—and a river a mile wide, commanded by the guns of the United States fleet. We attempted invasion in 1862, and again in 1863. First, after Gen. Lee's victories over McClellan and Pope, and Jackson's over Banks, Fremont, and Shields. The second time, when the way was supposed to have been opened by the effect of the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

On these occasions, the forces defeated were ten times as great as those repulsed on the 21st of July, 1861, and their losses twenty times as great. Yet those defeated armies met us at Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, so strengthened in numbers and spirit as to send back the war into Virginia. These events show how far, in July, 1861, our army could have "rushed blazing" through the North (and, it could have crossed the Potomac), and how much the North would have been "frightened." The failure of invasions conducted by Lee, aided by Longstreet and Jackson, and attempted under such circumstances, proves that the Confederacy was too weak for offensive war, and is a conclusive argument in favor of the course against which the author declaims so vehemently.

Page 235:—"He (General Jackson) was then compelled to sit silent, and see the noble army, with its enthusiastic recruits, withering away in inaction on the plains of Bull Run, now doubly pestilential from the miasma of the August heats, and the stench of the battle-field; under camp fevers ten-fold more fatal than all the bullets of the enemy. Regiments dwindled, under the scourge, to skeletons; and the rude, temporary hospitals acquired trains of graves far more numerous and extensive than those upon the hills around the Stone Ridge."

If General Jackson had seen this state of things described above, he *could not* have been compelled to "sit silent." He *would have* done his duty by protecting his brigade from the effects of such wretched incompetence, by remonstrating to the General, and if that proved ineffective, by appeal to the Government. His silence proves that he did not see the evils his biographer describes.

It is well known that large bodies of new troops are sickly in all climates. Our sick reports were larger in the healthy climate of the valley than at the time referred to. No troops were then encamped in the valley of Bull Run, or nearer to the "battle-field" than four or five miles. The dead had been buried, so that the ladies visited the field without inconvenience. The writer's own estimate and General Beauregard's very strongly contradict this account of our great losses by disease. He estimates the army of the valley at 11,000 when it left Winchester. General Beauregard reported his to be about 21,000, including 1500 mounted men, and the garrison of Manassas (2000 soldiers and seamen), in all about 32,000; deducting 1893 lost in battle, leaves 30,107—not estimating the thousands who went home in the belief that their victory had terminated the war. On page 239 the author says, after "forces had grown to about 60,000 men," the Confederate generals "pushed their lines forward to Munson's and Mason's Hills." This was early in September. According to this the army had then been increased by the difference between 60,000 and 30,107—29,893. If my recollection is correct, it had received since the battle ten regiments—one from South Carolina, one from North Carolina, one from Texas, one from Alabama, two from Mississippi, and four from Georgia, averaging less than 600 men. So that these reinforcements amounted to not more than 6000, leaving 23,893 as the growth of the regiments represented to have "dwindled, under the scourge, to skeletons." But these assertions—that our regiments dwindled to skeletons during August, and that the army had grown to about 60,000 men early in September, are altogether incorrect. I have contrasted them to show the carelessness of the author's accusations. The battle and its consequences reduced our army to about 27,000 men. When its advanced guard occupied Munson's and Mason's Hills early in September, it had received since the battle not more than 6000. So that its strength then was little more than half of the biographer's estimate.

Page 236:—"The wearied Confederate soldiers did not find the rain any the less dreary on the next day, because they were either countermarched up and down Bull Run, or left to crouch on the battle-field in fence corners, without tents, instead of engaging in the inspiring pursuit of the enemy."

None of our troops were countermarched up and down Bull Run the next day. None were on the battle-field but those detailed to collect arms, etc. Beauregard's troops had a full supply of tents, and those from the Valley a partial one. Pursuit would have been fruitless, and, therefore, anything but inspiring.

Page 236:—"The country was then teeming with supplies; herds of bullocks were feeding in the pastures around Centreville, and the barns of the farmers were loaded with grain."

* * * * * * * * *

The country between Bull Run and Washington is poor and thinly peopled, and never teemed with supplies. If there were ever herds of bullocks in the pastures around Centreville, any Southern man can tell how many would have been left by a Federal army of four divisions (near 40,000 men), encamped there from the 17th to 21st of July); and if there was ever abundance between that place and Washington, those who have seen the country through which a Federal army has marched once, can judge of the abundance left where it has passed twice.

Page 236:—"A march of twenty-five miles could surely have been accomplished without baggage or rations, especially when the short effort might lead them to the spoils of a wealthy capital."

It is about forty miles from the field of battle to Washington by the main road through Alexandria—perhaps four less by Munson's Hill. At the end of that march a broad navigable river would have separated our army from "the spoils of a wealthy capital."

J. E. JOHNSTON.

NOTE.—The numbers given above express the effective force.

"THE NOVELTY."

THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER

HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.

Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. MACFERRAN,
SOLE AGENT,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.
4 3 1mrp]

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.
4 3 1m]

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

ALEX. BENSON & CO.
JOHN E. FOX & CO.
CHARLES EMORY & CO.
FREDERICK STEEB.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
GLENDENNING & DAVIS.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
BIOREN & CO.
EDWARD ROBINS & CO.
GEORGE J. BOYD.
BARKER, BROS. & CO.
KNIGHT & GRAFF.
ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
BULL & NORTH.
S. HARVEY THOMAS.
4 3 1m]

NEW PENNSYLVANIA

6 PER CENT. LOAN,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
4 2 1m4p]

NEW STATE LOAN

For Sale, Without Commission,

BY

J. E. RIDGWAY,

BANKER,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
3 1m

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, by

COCHRAN & GOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
4 3 1m]

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.
0 24rp]

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.
2 4 1

FINANCIAL.

NEW $23,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
4 3 1m]

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,
NO. 110 SOUTH THIRD ST.
4 3 12tr

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK
1 12

7 3-10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at high market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST
3 26 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 2 3m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles. | William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., | Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.
8 13

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA.
3 15]

The Sunday Car Question Again.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

In an elaborate article in the *Press* of Monday complaint is made that the question was decided in opposition to the votes of the four Senators and of seventeen out of eighteen members of the House from this city, and also in opposition to the wishes of the seven hundred thousand population within our limits. Now, Mr. Editor, it seems to the writer that this is a very unfair statement of the case. Very many of the seven hundred thousand people in this city most heartily thank the majority of the Senate for their action in the case. The seven hundred thousand includes our whole population—men, women, and children. Of these a very large proportion are members of our various churches; and of these church members, a very large proportion are opposed to the running of cars on the Sabbath, or to any other desecration of the day. Now this portion of our people feel that they have been sadly misrepresented in both branches by our members of the Legislature, and that they have to thank the members from other parts of the State for the result they are so much gratified with. They constitute a large part of our useful, enterprising, benevolent, and religious citizens, who have built our churches and contributed liberally to all our benevolent and other public institutions, who are entitled at least to their relative influence in the Legislature, when in fact not a vote from a city member (except one) was given in accordance with their wishes. The assumption of the *Press* that *all* our people desire the cars to run on Sunday, is very wide of the truth. On the contrary, the great majority, I repeat, of the class of our population referred to, are most strenuously and anxiously opposed to it. The *Press* also refers, unfairly, it is thought, to the alleged practice of wealthy people riding to church in carriages. It is not so. On the contrary, it is a very rare thing for any person in health to take out a private carriage for that purpose. JUSTICE

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND [819 3mrp

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

1867. SPRING. 1867

WALL PAPERS.

F. NEWLAND & SON,

NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,

3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 256m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. (825 smwfin

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,

11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

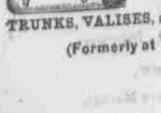
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

BECKLESS & EVERETT,

1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.



T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel.

(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the office of JOHN McARTHUR, JR., Architect, No. 209 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, for Rebuilding (including all work and materials) Two hundred and twenty (220) feet, of that portion of the wall enclosing the Schuylkill Arsenal, at Gray's Ferry road, starting at that road, and running west along the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The rebuilding to commence immediately; the cost of the whole work and the time in which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons in the amount of $1000, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security within five days after being notified of the award.

Plans and specifications of the work to be done can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., where blank forms for proposals can be obtained. Also, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. A.,
4 5 6t Executive and inspecting Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., April 2, 1867.

Sealed Proposals invited and will be received at this office until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., April 15, 1867, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of one hundred (100) Cavalry Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from date of acceptance of any proposal

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.,

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
4 4 9t Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 t5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE,

3 18 tA11 Chief of Bureau.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

4 8 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 mwf

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE.

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 2m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages;

ONLY.

NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,

3 21 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 4]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1262 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA, 1216 tons, Captain P. L. Roxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf above Spruce street.

THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 13.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

4 1] Agents at New Orleans, Cressy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class Ocean-going Iron Steamship

HAVANA,

2000 Tons Burden,

STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent Steamship is divided into watertight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers.

A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the ship.

Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,

No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York.

Or to the

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY

3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK.

FIRST CLASS, $300 GOLD.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 13
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, April 17
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, April 20
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, April 23

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	32
To Paris	125	To Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $105; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $33 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7] No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

J. E. CAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street and No. 23 BROADWAY
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street,

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKIN & CO.,

3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROOKE & PUGH, doing business at Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have claims against the above firm will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement, and those who are indebted to the same will please make early payment.

NATHAN BROOKE,
EDWARD H. PUGH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm-name of BROOKE, COLKET & CO., for five years, ending the first day of March, 1872, and will continue the Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

NATHAN BROOKE,
GEORGE H. COLKET,
EDWARD H. PUGH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 2 12t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

UNIVERSAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK

JANUARY 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Subscribed for and paid in cash.....$200,000·00

ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY

Amount of cash on hand	$143,525·83
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	27,077·54
Amount of United States 5-20 bonds, six per cent., par $104,000, market value	107,500·00
Amount of deferred premiums	35,299·47
Amount of all other assets	5,951·56
	$316,154·82

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses which have not been settled	5,000·00
Amount of losses which have been paid during the year, $3,000.	
Amount of dividends (interest on stock) issued during the year, $14,000.	
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	None

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$169,590·99
Amount of premium notes taken	None
Amount of premiums earned, $193,608·53.	
Amount of interest money received	17,271·20
Amount of profit on sale of United States bonds	8,375·00
	$195,177·19

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	43,020·00
Amount paid for reinsurance	11,520·28
Amount of dividends paid	14,000·00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees to the Agents and Officers of the Company	71,515·73
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,903·70
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company	15,246,57
	$158,241·28

The **UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, believing that the policy holder desires the greatest benefit at the least expense, and without any liability of assessment, recommends the

"JOINT STOCK SYSTEM"

As the safest and most consistent with true business principles. The system which this Company was the first to introduce in the United State is perfectly plain and sale. The policy holder gets what he pays for—Insurance on himself, not on others; his object is to provide for the payment of his policy at maturity, and not to speculate on dividends, in the adjustment of which he has no control.

The **UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY** offers the following advantages:—

Security in a paid-up Capital of $200,000, and a Board of Directors composed of men of well-known integrity and experience.

Premiums nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

Losses paid within thirty days after good and sufficient proof of the death of the assured.

Premiums non-forfeitable after two annual payments.

Tables of Rates, further information, etc., may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

SABINE, DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,

MANAGERS,

No. 300 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. [4 6 stuw3t

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.

CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry.
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally;

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·0
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
18,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,046,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,380·75
	Cost, $1,030,555·55.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,687·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	33,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,230·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 467·14	1,540·00
		$1,407,621·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Laforcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.

ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.

RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 2 2]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 7 25]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000,

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Keeney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President

A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.

2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner.
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867.

$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·96
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $530,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 12 3t

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,

In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.

Full Course, time unlimited	$35
Telegraphing, three months	40

Positions Guaranteed.

Day and Evening Instruction.

2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, of June Term, 1866. No. 84. In Divorce. AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER.

To Philipp Voelker, the above-named respondent—Sir:—The depositions of witnesses for libellant in the above case will be taken before E. K. NICHOLS, Esq., the Examiner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, at the office of the subscriber, No. 512 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED. DITTMANN,
4 4 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM SPOONER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of EDWIN SPOONER, WILLIAM SPOONER, Jr., and DAVID G. SPOONER, Executors and Trustees under the will of WILLIAM SPOONER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 22, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 South SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

LEONARD MYERS
4 6 mwf5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ESTATE OF S. M. DUBS.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR IN

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT

HAVE JUST OPENED

One case All-wool Delaines, choice colors, at 37½ and 50 cents.
Double-width All-wool Delaines, 62½ and 69 cents.
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
French Percales, plain and figured.
Plain color Alpacas and Mohairs.
A new lot of Mixed Goods, suitable for Travelling Dresses.
A new lot of stripe and plaid Scotch Ginghams
American Ginghams; Delaines, and Calicoes.
Good quality black and white stripe Shirtings.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Hair cord stripe and plaid Muslins.
White and Buff Piques.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, Huckaback, and Russia Crash.
A cheap lot of 11-4 Linen Sheeting.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Best quality Hoop Skirts. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

One case Water Twist Bleached Muslins, 20 cents per yard.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25 cents, etc.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 18 cents.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25 cents.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Forrestdale, Superior Shirting, etc. etc.
Best makes of Unbleached Muslins.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS!

FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.

Nainsook Muslins, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50 cents, etc.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 37, 45, 50, 60, and 65 cents.
Very fine Swiss Mulls, cheap.
Job lot Shirred Muslins, 75 cents, worth $1.
Very fine Striped Nainsooks.
Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs from Auction.
Boys' Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Plain Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored and Bordered Hdkfs., etc. etc.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
All-wool and Domet Flannels, cheap.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Delaines Calicoes, Black Alpacas, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 25] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS,
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853. [3 16 3mSp

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

KID GLOVES.

"ANGELE."

This Glove being cut by the

SYSTEME JOSEPHINE,

WITHOUT SEAM ON SIDE, renders it the best fitting Glove imported.

The extensive sale of it by First-Class Retailers in New York, in competition with other makes, is a guarantee of its quality.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $5. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE. [2 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 4 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BEST BLACK SILKS,

CHENE SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

3 [wsmtfr] PLAID SILKS,

FIGURED GRENADINE, BERNANI,

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,

LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING OF

1867.

FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfmom

RE-OPENING OF

MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment,

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,

"GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS,

3 22 1mw2m Lately of New York.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mw12m No. 818 ARCH Street.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We have now the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR BOYS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A large assortment of

Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres

FOR GENTLEMEN TO ORDER FROM

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

3 30 smwlmrp ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street,

Call the attention of the public to their Stock of

FINE CLOTHING.

Also, to the large assortment of NEW STYLE PIECE GOODS for Spring Wear.

Our Measure Department is so organized that gentlemen can feel every confidence that the garments obtained will be made in the best manner, and latest style.

4 5 fmw1m] C. SOMERS & SON.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET ST.,

1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to

NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

(Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine 3 26 2w

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25.
—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address

H. HALL & CO.,

No. 724 CHESNUT Street,

4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.

The best CARPET CLEANER in use.

All orders promptly attended to.

4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

LARGEST OPENING OF THE SEASON.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,

No. 413 ARCH Street,

WILL OPEN

ON THURSDAY, April 11,

THE LARGEST VARIETY OF

STRAW GOODS

Ever Offered in this City, Comprising

1000 DOZEN OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

In all the newest styles and novelties of the season, together with

3000 BONNETS,

Of all the New Shapes.

P. S.—We invite the special attention of the Trade to our opening.

These Goods have been selected with great care, both from Foreign and Domestic Manufacturers.

Several shapes will be offered which are entirely new to this market. 4 6 4trp

SPRING STYLES BONNETS

OPENING THIS DAY.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

3 25 2m

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,

NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES

STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.

PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18

M. E. MASON & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 1316 CHESNUT Street,

Will open, April 10 and 11, latest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, HATS, AND DRESS CAPS.

Would call special attention to their ENGLISH HATS. 4 9 12t

JOHN C. ARRISON

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT

OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22rp

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by

H. WALKER & SONS,

No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

3 27 6m

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

AGENTS FOR:

WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S

OIL CLOTHS,

AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rpsm

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe, and now in Store,

Also, a complete assortment of

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

3 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED

ENGLISH CARPETINGS,

VELVETS,

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY,

INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmwsm5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 6mw6m UNDERCLOTHING.

HAVING COMPLETED OUR ARrangements for direct importation, we are enabled to offer all the favorite brands of

CHAMPAGNES

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

We have now in Store and in Bond—

— BASKETS PIPER HEIDSIECK,
— BASKETS HEIDSIECK & CO.,
— MOET & CHANDON'S SILLERY
— CASES VEUVE CLIQUOT,
— CASES MUMM'S VERZENAY,
— CASES MUMM'S ROYAL ROSE,
— CASES MUMM'S CABINET,
— CASES MUMM'S EXTRA DRY,
— CASES MUMM'S GOLD SEAL,
— CASES GREEN SEAL,
— CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Blanche),
— CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Noire),
— CASES LAC D'OR,
— CASES CARTE D'OR

AND MANY OTHER BRANDS.

The attention of Grocers Hotels, and Private Families respectfully solicited.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

1 19 mwfsmrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

STEELE'S FAMOUS SHOW CARDS No. 718 MARKET ST.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

3 6 6mw Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The Philadelphia Offices.

It is believed that the President will, to-day, nominate John Heistand to be Naval Officer of Philadelphia, and Dr. McClintock Surveyor. No nominations have been made for Internal Revenue officers of the Fourth District, and strong influence is being brought to bear by certain parties interested in keeping the offices as they are, to prevent any nominations being sent in this session.

Confirmation.

Major Allison, of New Jersey, has been confirmed as Paymaster, U. S. A.

Rejected.

The nomination of Stockton as Minister to Austria has been rejected.

The Case of General Rousseau.

After a short debate on the motion to reconsider the vote confirming General Rousseau, its consideration was postponed till to-morrow. If the Senate adjourns to-night, this will save him.

Ludicrous Scenes in the Senate—The Influence of the "Little Bell."

The scene in the Senate last night when the Russian treaty was voted on was ludicrous. Two or three Senators who had spoken against it turned around and voted for it, amid much laughter.

United States Senate—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—On motion of Mr. Sumner (Mass.) it was resolved that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, a copy of any recent correspondence which may have taken place upon the subject of prisoners of war taken by the belligerents in the Mexican Republic.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) called up his resolution providing for an adjournment of the Senate *sine die*, at 5 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Sumner said, anxious as Senators were to adjourn, they could all see that there was unfinished buiness first to be transacted. He could only allude to, but not describe it.

Mr. Williams said he was not particular as to time, but thought that some day and hour ought to be fixed, as Senators were dropping off, one by one, and they would soon be found without a quorum. If a time were now fixed, Senators would accommodate themselves to it and remain.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (N. J.) suggested that the resolution be informally laid over, and to this Mr. Williams assented.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 2000 copies of the next Army Register for 1867.

Mr. Morton (Ind.) offered an amendment to substitute 10,000 copies. The War Department, he said, printed only enough copies for the regular army. He desired that there should be a sufficient number of copies to supply the volunteer officers, who felt a deep interest in their former associates in arms.

Mr. Cole (Cal.) proposed 5000 copies.

After further conversation, 3000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into executive session.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—The bill incorporating the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Bridge Company; the bill extending the provisions of the act to authorize the arrest of professional thieves, burglars, etc., in the city of Philadelphia; to authorize the arrest of professional counterfeiters and forgers; the bill ratifying the charter of incorporation of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, and to confer additional powers on said corporation; the act amending the charter of corporation of the Decatur Association of Frankford; the bill incorporating the Willow Bank and Burns' Spring Railroad Company of Centre county; the bill incorporating the Express Steamboat Company; the bill explaining and construing the act compelling railroad and other corporations to pay the counties of plaintiffs in certain cases where a company shall repudiate a bond or contract; and the act locating a part of the township line road in the Twenty-first Ward of Philadelphia, were all passed.

The bill for the better preservation of the morals of minors of the city of Philadelphia was disagreed to.

The bill requiring the Superintendent of Public Printing to advertise for proposals for supplying the State with printing and bill paper was passed finally.

The bill changing the rate of interest from six to seven per cent. was postponed.

The act prohibiting political processions after dark ten days next preceding any general election in the city of Philadelphia was passed.

The bill relative to the estate of Eliza Howard Burd, of Philadelphia, refunding $12,000 collateral inheritance tax from the State Treasury, was laid over.

Mr. Donovan moved that the Committee be discharged from the consideration of an act relative to the salaries of officers in Philadelphia, recommended by City Councils, so that the bill might be passed. He made a similar effort in reference to the Gas Trust bill, but the Speaker ruled him out of order.

Mr. Connell reported the House bill relative to the taxation of property in Philadelphia, which was so amended as to exempt all places of religious worship, the Pennsylvania University, the Academy of Fine Arts, and all asylums and orphans' homes. The bill was defeated.

The act to increase the revenues of the Commonwealth by a tax upon shares in National Banks was called up by Mr. Connell, and passed finally. It provides for a tax of three mills on a dollar on the actual value of stocks, to be assessed as other property. The bill taxing one per cent. is repealed.

The act appointing Inspectors of Stationary Steam Engines in Philadelphia was defeated.

The following bills were passed:—

Enabling police officers to enforce order in licensed houses, and to exterminate unlicensed traffic; incorporating the Ashbury Life Insurance and Trust Company; providing for paving the footways in the First Precinct of the Twenty-fifth Ward of Philadelphia; and the bill incorporating the Artillery Corps of Washington Greys.

An act to levy a tax upon horses kept for pleasure or hire in Philadelphia was postponed indefinitely.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The People Decide in Favor of Sunday Cars—Trial for Murder, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 10.—The Gorsuch brothers, charged with the murder of Knight Templar Walsh, were again brought out this morning on a writ of habeas corpus, and a further hearing had at the law office of Smith & Wills, the prisoners' counsel, before Judge Crain, of the Court of Appeals.

The Judge, after arguments by counsel on both sides, George C. Maund, States Attorney, appearing for the State, decided that, as the prisoners had been committed by Judge Bond, his being a Court of competent jurisdiction, and as the case was now before the Grand Jury, he would decline hearing testimony, and remanded the prisoners to jail to await the action of the City Criminal Court.

The election is progressing quietly. A large vote is being cast in favor of running the cars on Sunday. Also, for a call of the Constitutional Convention.

British Gunboats for the Lakes.

TORONTO, April 10.—The following gunboats are now ready for service on the lakes:—Heron, Britomart, Cherub, Prince Alfred, Rescue, and Hercules. They are all manned with sailors from the Royal navy. The two batteries of the Royal Artillery stationed at Kingston have received orders to move to Malta as soon as the spring opens.

Charged with Forgery.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Thomas A. Sterling, a broker of this city, was arrested at his residence in Hamilton street, Brooklyn, by the United States detectives, on a charge of forgery. His *modus operandi* was to send letters to prominent merchants, and in this way to obtain their signatures to be used to forged checks.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—The election to-day for a State Constitutional Convention and the question of running street passenger cars on Sunday in this city is progressing quietly and earnestly. The result on both questions is doubtful in the city, but the vote will be large. Most admirable order prevails.

Sailing of the China.

BOSTON, April 10.—The steamship China will sail for Liverpool about 2 o'clock P. M., with 135 passengers for Liverpool and 13 for Halifax. She carries out no specie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Cotton quiet at 27½@28c. Flour active and advanced 5@10c. 9000 barrels sold; State, $10·25@13·40; Ohio, $12·35@14·60; Western, $10·25@14·60; Southern, $12@17·60. Wheat firmer and quiet. Corn buoyant and excited; advanced 2@3c.; 160,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·30. Oats active and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 60,000 bushels Western at 74@75c. Rye active; advanced 2@3c.; sales of 8500 bush. at $1·57. Barley quiet; 2000 bushels sold at $1·22. Provisions quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $22·75@23. Whisky quiet.

PROFESSIONALS ARRESTED.—Last evening Reserve Officers Truman and Roth arrested "Dutchy" Ahern, a professional thief, for being drunk and disorderly and exposing his person. Ahern, it will be remembered, is the man who was charged with stealing $2000 from a lad as he was coming out of a bank some time since. He was arrested shortly after, the money recovered, and he held in $2000 bail to answer at Court. He departed, forfeiting his bail, and was not heard from until arrested last evening. On the way to the Station House, Jim Hagarty, another professional, interfered with the officers and attempted to rescue the prisoner. He was also inebriated. The detectives have been on the look out for him, as he is charged with being concerned in the robbery at the Duncannon Iron Works. Officer Larzalere arrested him. Both the parties were committed.

CENTRAL STATION POLICE CASES.—Matthew Rodden, residing at No. 1207 Pearl street, was up for stealing a coat from a young man named Wilson. He is also an associate with an alleged professional thief, Samuel Montgomery. He was committed in default of $1500.

Frances Moore, on last Sunday night, pried open the shutters of a window in the rear of Mrs. Strong's store, No. 577 South street, and took therefrom clothing to the amount of $30. She was committed in default of $800 bail.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH.—Jerome J. Williams and J. A. Clements were before the above Commissioner at 12 o'clock to-day, upon the charge of advising and abetting in removing distilled spirits to a place other than a bonded warehouse. Williams has a distillery near Stroudsburg. Both parties were arrested by Deputy Marshal Sharkey, of this city. They were each held to bail for their appearance at Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$6000 5-20s '65, reg. Jy	107¾	200	sh Reading		49¾
$1000 Pa 5s, cp	c. 105¾	100		do	49¾
$2000 New Jersey 6s	101½	200		do	b30. 49¾
$800 City 6s, munic	100¾	200		do	49¾
$200 do. Old	98	100		do	b30. 49⅞
200 sh Union Cl	b60. 2½	100		do	49¾
200 sh Ocean Oil	2¾	100		do	49¾
91 sh Penna R	55	100		do	b30. 49¾
100 sh Reading	49¾	100		do	49¾
25 do	49⅝	100		do	c. 49¾
200 do	49¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	100⅝	100	sh Read R	b30.	49⅞
100 sh Phila & E	b60. 27½	200		do	b30. 49⅞
200 sh Cata Pf	b30. 29½	100		do	b5. 49¾
100 sh Read R	49⅞	100		do	b5. 49¾
100 do	b30. 49¾	100	sh Penna R	s a 60d.	55

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma when not caused by organic diseases of the heart, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, and Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, a Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons, among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:—

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. V. Cumming, Kishicoquilas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 S. Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis, catarrh; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn; bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouze, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 423 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner of Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1332 Pine street; Thomas Simpson, No. 1314 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown, William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. ——, Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office. All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,

NO. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

1 30 wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS:

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.